The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SUICIDE.

"There is a fire,
motion of the soul, which will not dwell
own narrow being, but aspire
nd the fitting medium of desire;
, but once kindled, quenchless ever more,
upon high adventure, nor can tire
ught but rest; a fever at the core
ing to him who bears, to all who ever bore."
Childe Harold, III.

ssed the silken waters - recklessly,
a stag gazing on the flood in wrath:—
ssed his threat'ning aspect'—From his eye
terrible purposes, and thoughts, where Death,
elgnant, and the concentrated wrath
ceeding ages—all seem thrown
balance with Life's brittle faith!—
promises, hopes, feelings, passions, prune
ban, but to live in tempests, every one.

is that scornful lip, as wit's disdain:—
arkest thee, proud one, 'mid those depths
ground!
en aught of thine, that thou wouldst fain
t its pearly secrets, or expound
ands of wonder!—He had found
ese things to tempt a haughty soul,
ed it on to madness: and to wound
too desperate to brook control,
death had seem'd a well-worth seeking goal

he stood pondering on the fearful brink
dark precipice.—He long'd to die,
hesitate—why then should he shrink,
ladder, at the means he might employ!—
ut a leap, and"—hope the tempter, nigh—
s over!"—but there spieaks a voice
, that bids him scorn the subtle lie,
the future an appalling choice:
ve in pain, than die, when death destroys.'

" he cried, and then, as if that sound
in the sealed-up fountains of his heart,
ched feelings holier—on the ground
ck, whilst tears his penitence assert;
ye, such as might atone for part
ole life of wickedness and sin,
ven that breast where anguish holds her court
e plenitude of grief;—within,
s his flashing eye, is frenzy's madness seen.

ther, my father!—Thou, whom first my soul
ght in its young aspirings to name,
y child's deep fondness' object sole
its hopes, and all its tenderest claim!
me, last one! if the viewless frame
ven existence o'er hath spoken,
rous shipping, I conjure the same—
ry look, word, thought—by every token
like a spell, my heart has cherish'd as unbroken!"

, if thou lovest me!—Ha!—that trembling
felt it quivering on my brow,
spirit-tones that wander by
the depths of evening, faint, and low.
ere!—By the ghastly glow
ese marbled features—by that form
, assembly, I should know,
ng, or its office dare perform,
thou, minister of hope, or harm!"

ess me, moves not, yet that thrilling look
ar with its scorn, and grates mine eye—
ce, phantom, speak! that I should brook
ny mockery!—Death, or—"
"I am he
n thou speakest; and whom thou hopedst to
,
ee yon giddy heighth thou darest to breathe
e welcome to mine arms, and me!—
ful sound and 'tis the voice of Death,
e thou art his, ere morn his mists may
trouble!"

ne to me, that harrowing vision, gone!—
that one sad object kneeling there;
he pale statue, motionless, and lone—
ss of hope, the emblem, or of prey'e.—
ng star with its glad smile, but where
ful youth!—in rapture, or in sorrow!—
the high spirit to a form of air!
ermit it life a day may borrow
ark, stern usurer, demands the loan return'd
tomorrow!
SENEX.

RAIL ROADS AND STEAM COACHES.

gentlemen, all who with well to the cause
ful improvement, and give your applause,
mid rich omnipresence at least to command,
ip mute sing of the steam boat by land.

who would take a *small horn* at New York,
ready to dine at the city of Cork,
Irish porter, or champagne at three,
Constantinople be ready for tea.

who would wish to be partially bragg'd at,
him in ten minutes after at Hagdat;
ch in China to see the great wall,
breakfast in Boston at Hacheliers' Hall.

who would wish this, come help me to sing
ilroads, and stages, and coaches, the king,
the steam stages of air, earth, or sea,
e manner coach is the carriage for me.

ght of Montgolfier's tremendous balloon,
Madame de Blanchard, who sail'd to the moon;
Ireland, who sail'd o'er from England to France
ch of great news and a spice of romance.

ews is at hand, when a man at New York,
ps from Baltimore, loaded with pork,
ch of a market, take Boston about,
n Orleans return are his wages is out.

talk of the President's message, the speed
ich it was carried by Jackson's grey steed,
ne is at hand, and in London 'tis hinted,
what shall be read are the second is printed.

ination is at hand, and I mean to share it,
light up my pipe in my snug little garret,
breakfast is ready, for air more salubrious,
ll into Italy near Mount Vesuvius.

ip to Greece, spend a minute at Acta,
peep at old Athens, and Corinth and Sparta;
Helicon's fountain, and visit Parnassus,
ture home to breakfast on coffee and 'issues.

ng it ready, I'll write a short ditty,
on a short jaunt to see Pompeii's city,
n's great museum loiter awhile,
m, dam'me, to Rome drive tandem in style.

ard the old Pope, and to Florence and Venice
while we chat of St. Dick and St. Dennis;
ps in your sleep you could dream such a dream
in my garret, and writing by steam.
MILFORD BARD.

LINES
ON THE DEATH OF ELIAS HICKS.

When the last breath of life was extinguish'd in death,
And silence reign'd o'er the face of his friends,
Still a placid serenity beam'd with that breath,
Denoting the peace which on virtue attends.

Though fools may exult in the death of the wise,
And scoffers the life of the just man deride;
May "count his life madness," who aims for the skies,
And sneer at that virtue they could not abide—

Yet when the dread summons which all must obey,
Shall palsy their malice, and end their complaints,
They will find to their cost, in the great judgment day,
"His lot of salvation is bid with the saints"

O, Elias! no more shall the sound of thy voice,
The gospel of Jesus to proud men proclaim;
"Not *of* man, nor *by* man," but of God's nobler choice,
To kindle the heart fell devotion to flame.

Thou didst not dissemble in war with the foe,
To combat the passions—or truth to declare:
Long with Satan in conflict, his throne to o'ethrow,
As a vet'ran for Christ, in the christian's warfare:

No sword breathing slaughter, was seized by thy hand;
No slave foil'd, or trembled beneath thy soft sway;
But the rights of all men in the Gospel, shall stand
As the freemen of Christ, who that Gospel obey!

Let those who condemn thee, first prove themselves just,
Nor cast a reflection from envy or hate—
And may their last moments denote the same trust,
And prove they're attain'd the like happy estate!

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PRUDENT WIDOWER,
A TALE.

Mr. Williams was sometime noted in the village of B———, as the *Prudent Widower*.—He buried his companion in the early part of 1800, during the prevalence of a general and fatal epidemic. He said, and it was soon said after returning from the grave, "How honorable the trait in the husband's character, to speak in affectionate remembrance of the virtues of departed worth, and to live a life of sobriety in respect of an amiable wife!" It was then it occurred to his thoughts, widowers are criminally imprudent whose immediate appearance indicates their utter want of love to their deceased companions; or, if not love, their total want of good sense and moral feeling. "They are," said he, when conversing with a particular friend, "a class of men whose imprudence has rolled a stigma upon the name *Widower*, which the latest traditions of time will not remove. It is a name, however, which we bear in the events of that prudence that holds in sovereign control the destinies of our domestic blessings; and as independent of our will, scatters them as it wields the elements of the universe, or sheds down the dews of night. Yet it is a name to which the drunkard attunes his songs of mirth; a name ridiculed by the young miss; and a name of distrust and dread to sober age. It creates apprehension and fear in the mind of the sought female for the second marriage; chills the first touches of affection, and is frequently the cause of an objection to the Widower's offer.

Certainly," added he, "this reproach has not its origin in the will of God either, as that is expressed in revelation or providence. In revelation the name of the widower is held honorable and sacred; and providence bestows her smiles in profuse favors on his second marriage when it is compatible with reason and religion. Consequently it has no origin in the good sense of man, for his reason when properly biassed, never acts against revelation or providence, but it selects those means which produce the happiest results upon his prosperity. It begins in a wild desperation of mind; consults no consequences; is borne onward in the power of a polluting flame upon the passions, to settle the important choice of a partner of his days from the mercenary hopes of wealth or honor, or some more dishonorable motive. His act, which has nothing of the purity of virtuous motives, brings over him a dark and deep cloud of domestic sorrows that eventuates in the ruin of the peace and respectability of both parties. The amiable, tender-hearted girl, finds herself deprived and miserable; and though *her choice* was voluntary, yet she deems it gained by designing intrigue to subserve selfish, perhaps the vilest purposes. Placed in married life, loved not, unrespected, casts over her feeling heart a gloom, a reflection, like the undying flame of keenest agony, for which she knows of no alternative, indeed believes there is no cooling streams in life to quench the vigor of the increasing flame.—Her sighs of disappointment bring up, from the very depths of her soul, secret indifference; then succeeds open contempt, and to this comes on perpetual quarrels and family degradations."

"The widower of this character is never prudent in his choice. He never considers himself disqualified from his peculiar temperament and education to live with any female whom he may happen to fancy. He forgets that a high minded and an high spirited man should seek the meek and gentle—the poor man, the healthy and industrious—the naturally depressed and low spirited, the gay and cheerful. Nor does he always strictly regard the proprieties of age.—They are sometimes wedded to those who are younger than their children, who, of course, are perfectly unable to command parental respect.—By this imprudence, he also makes a blot in the conversations of his family, which transpired in his history before the birth of his companion.—They mutually see their folly, and regret it when it is too late. The heart of each possesses an aching void that no pleasure can supply, no alternative can relieve."

These scandals were not the illusions of Mr. William's imagination, they were known to prevail; and not a single evil which he mentioned, but what then was living in the history of individuals in the village. He could but feel from his noble and manly soul an utter disgust of those things, and stamp them from the impulse of his pure principles with disapprobation and contempt. *Consistency* of character he much respected. He made it the finishing touch of his reputation, and ever spake of it as the best criterion by which to judge of the integrity of a man's heart. I have heard him say his only rule of computing the degree of *moral sense* in another, was to learn the amount of consistency of deportment there was in the whole life, and not in a portion of it; as a bad man sometimes would be just, and an upright man occasionally would have faults.

Early in the year 1802, he became acquainted with Miss Adaline Ross, who was one of those young ladies whom all admire for her strictly amiable qualities. She was never affected; artless in her manners, retired in her natural dispositions; and if she spoke, her correct principle and good sense always commanded respect. Her person was not the greatest model of symmetry, though graceful and dignified. She had improved her strong native talents by much useful study and deep thought. The refined sensibility of her heart was capable of the purest feelings and reciprocations of friendship. She had lived single to the age of twenty-six, for her power of discrimination taught her to accept the offer of no man's hand who could not by his merits establish an unspotted reputation for goodness and talents. Perhaps no two spirits were more congenial than her's and Mr. Williams's. They thought alike upon all subjects, had been educated to similar principles and feelings, and were not very dissimilar in strength of intellect. In April they were married, and living, the last evening I spent in his family, in mutual conjugal affections. Indeed, at this time the happiness of this family was attracting public attention. All who visited the house retired fully convinced of the prudence of Mr. Williams, and equally of Mrs. Williams's, in their union. Every thing about them evinced their domestic happiness and prosperity. The more serious part would congratulate Mr. Williams, that it had pleased a kind providence to order his steps in mercy, while the steps of many were left to wander, and to bring sorrow and not joy in their return. Mr. Williams's feelings were often wounded by these remarks, as it impeached the goodness of divine providence, in not protecting some while it did others, and lessened that due reverence to the means of knowing the will of providence which all had ought to possess. He never considered his choice the immediate result of any decree of heaven, beyond the gift and power to reason, and freedom to exercise his free will. He thought there could be no decree which would operate in our favour without our *prudence*; and that there were none to interfere and counteract our folly in an indiscreet and mad choice of a companion. It deserves the attention of those who are in the providence of God widowers, whether Mr. Williams's example shall be followed, and his domestic peace enjoyed; or whether sinister and corrupt motives shall imprudently hasten and fix the choice.—The life and respectability of a man are determined infinitely more in his second marriage than in his first. R.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

DOMESTIC ESSAY.

Look round, and see a nation young in name,
But swiftly rising to the feast of fame;
Behold the increasing, rapid march of mind,
The glory and distinction of mankind;
Behold another Rome has risen again,
Another Greece across the mighty main.

Without indulging in the language of hyperbole, or incurring the penalty of partiality, it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that in no era in the annals of ages, and in no country on the face of the globe, has literature, science and the arts made so rapid a progress, as in the United States, during the last fifty years. If there is any period which may be comparatively compared, it was when the sun of learning first rose upon the gardens of Greece. The rise of learning in the Roman empire was owing altogether to the expiring gleams of Grecian glory. The comparison with the early ages of Greece must necessarily be comparative, as the sciences and arts particularly were then but partially developed. Chymistry was then in its infancy. During the last century that science has been more extensively unfolded, and the wonders of nature explored, than in the thousand years preceding. It is true the ancients possessed the knowledge of some few chemical processes of which the modern world is totally ignorant, as the manufacturing malleable glass, the process of embalming, and others of minor importance. But they knew nothing of the wonders of steam, the use of the gasses, the composition of gunpowder, by which the horrors and agonies of war have been ameliorated, and a thousand others.

But to return from my digression to the subject. That literature, science and the arts, have made, and are making, rapid strides in our country, needs but to be examined to be proved.—The time has arrived when the usual routine of circumstances is reversed. We no longer import the improvements of science and art, but more frequently export them. American improvements are found in the most celebrated establishments of England and France, and our literature is read in their best magazines. But this rapid advance in our country is not at all surprising. The cause of the advance of science and art may be found in the competition, the emulation and superior genius of our countrymen. If there ever was a nation deserving the appellation of *inventive*, it is surely that of the United States. The cause of the rapid advancement of literature may be discovered in the growing taste of all classes, the wide spreading flood of periodical literature, those nurseries of rising talent, and in the idiosyncrasy of genius as found among the American people. The proof of that idiosyncrasy of genius is the modesty, the want of confidence, and assurance of superior talent.—Hence English talent is considered by us as superior to our own, and English productions cherished in preference. Hence comes the charge by some writers that American genius is not encouraged, whilst every thing from England is caught up with avidity. Modesty and want of confidence are certainly the signs of superior intellect, and I am desirous of persuading myself that they are the causes of the apparent partiality for English genius. England, compared upon equal grounds, is elevated far above our country; but when compared with respect to time and circumstances, she falls as far below.

Reader, do you ask proof of the competition of our country with England? It shall be given in the Scottish manner, by asking a few questions. Is not England celebrated for her superior intellect and inventive genius?—She is. She has produced eminent men in literature, science and art. Have not the United States done the same?—They have. What country gave birth to the philosopher Franklin, who overstepped the bounds of philosophy, and, like another Jove, chained the lightnings of heaven, and placed himself on the pinnacle of unparalleled fame? What nation boasts of a Rittenhouse, who made another creation, and like his great archetype, bade the planets revolve—he whom his eulogist said Heaven called from earth least he should discover some of her hidden secrets? Where did the great West spring into existence, who dared to depict the countenance of a God? What country dwells with pride upon the name of Fulton, who triumphed a second Hercules over the dragon of steam, and made it the servant of the world? To what country does the inventive Perkins in England belong? In literature we have writers equal in genius, though not in fame. Cooper, as a novelist, disputes the prize with the *Great Known*, the present mammoth of English literature. Our warriors, statesmen, and poets, of distinction, are innumerable. Confidence in our literature is alone wanting to patronize, and patronage to render our writers equally celebrated. But I am inclined to believe that the glory of our literature has been, and will be more advanced by the dissemination of periodical literature, than by any other auxiliary. Those publications contain the germ and the food of rising genius, and withal are eagerly sought after. Every publisher of a judicious periodical is a benefactor to his country. I have seen in families the influence of those publications, and independently of the improvement arising therefrom, they are read by those who will read nothing else, thus begetting a taste for literature and knowledge. Half a dozen periodicals are sent to me, and the envelop is scarcely removed before as many readers are anxious to peruse them. I must be allowed to observe that there are many instances where those periodicals are borrowed out of the family connection by those who are able but unwilling to patronize the enterprising publisher by subscribing for the paper. The Saturday Evening Post, which is in demand by all classes, and is admired wherever it is known, is frequently borrowed; and as no care is ever taken of borrowed articles, it is often returned in such a fragile, threadbare state, that it is wholly unfit for filing. This, too, is often done by many who are able, and should patronise the publisher, by sending the small amount of two dollars in advance, which is all that is required for the gratification of *having* and reading the Post one year. The indulgence of lending should of course be extended even out of the family connection to those who are not able to patronise the publisher, nor do I think the publisher would complain of this. It were well if the lending of all articles could be confined to the same narrow sphere. All will agree that the indiscriminate lending of periodicals is impoverishing to the publisher, and subversive of the cause of literature.
MILFORD BARD.

PERSONAL TASTES OF NAPOLEON.

With all his love of splendor in his court, it is difficult to find a man with simpler personal tastes than Napoleon. In the midst of all the luxuries of the table which French invention could supply, he almost invariably dined upon a grilled breast of mutton, or a roast chicken; and when his courtiers were sparkling in stars and diamonds, the little man in the *redingote grie*, and the three-cornered hat, was the more conspicuous, from his excessive simplicity. The libels of England, used to represent him as a monster at home; every thing, however, from the MSS. of St. Helena down to the very last publication concerning him, tends to show, that it is impossible for a great man to have been more truly amiable in the centre of his family. His fault was excessive playfulness, and he must be a very severe censurer who calls it a fault at all. He would, for instance in the country, play at leap-frog, and he even enjoyed after he became fat, the game of blindman's buff. It is true, that he would sometimes miss the grand-marechal, and roll on the floor, he did not however, consider his dignity soiled, and would resume the sport with the same hilarity. When he entered a room it was not unlike him to cover with his hands the eyes of any young lady whose back happened to be towards him, and then demanded who it was that had taken such a liberty, in a manner not wholly unknown by playful people of this side of the water. The pages used to consider him as a father; he invariably tutored them, and gave his favourites his various little nicknames. "Napoleon," says Madame Durand, "used to bathe every day, rubbed his person all over with Eau de Cologne and sometimes changed his linen several times in the course of the twenty-four hours. His favourite costume was the undress of the horse guards. While travelling, every thing was good enough; no lodging too bad, provided the smallest possible quantity of light was not admitted into his bed-chamber; he could not even support a feeble night-lamp. His table was covered with the most curious dishes, which he never touched; a breast of mutton grilled, mutton chops, a roast chicken, and beans were the food he preferred before all others, and from some one of these he would dine. He was particular in the quality of his bread, and he never drank any but the best of wine, but that an exceedingly small quantity. Much has been said of his abuse of coffee; it is a fable to be classed with the numberless others which have been told concerning him; he never took more than a single small cup after his breakfast, and the same quantity after his dinner. He ate with great rapidity, and rose from table the moment he had finished, without giving himself any care whether those who were invited to dine with him had time to finish their dinner. It has been said, that he took the greatest precaution against poison; now it turns out, that he did not take even enough in the opinion of his friends. Every morning his breakfast was carried into an anti-chamber, into which every body was admitted who had obtained a rendezvous; these persons had often to wait there a long time; and the dishes kept hot, remained often there several hours, until he gave the order to have them served. They were carried by footmen in covered baskets; but nothing in the world appears to have been more easy than to slip poison into them, if such had been designed. He used to talk loud; and when he was in good spirits, his bursts of laughter might be heard at a great distance. He was fond of singing, although he had no voice, and was never known to sing in tune. His favorite songs were Ah! c'en est fait je me marie, or Si le roi m'avait donne Paris sa grandville." Gay and familiar in the retirement of his court, he was fond of pulling people by the ear, pinching their cheeks, as he often did to Marechal Duroc, Berthier, Savary, and several of his other Aide camps. He has been seen, while the Empress (Marie Louise) was dressing, tormenting her, and pinching her neck and her cheek. If she grew cross, he would take her in his arms, embrace *her*, call her his *grosse bete*, and peace was made.

THE DRUGGIST OF FIFE.

Whether, in consequence of an epidemic prevailing, or of the season, which was Christmas, and the consequent repletion attendant on it, had caused such an unusual influx of customers to the shop of Andrew, Chemist and Druggist in the town of Fife, or no, certain it is he and his boy had been more than usually employed in compounding aperients and emetics for the inhabitants of the good city; never before had such a demand on his gallipots and bottles been made—never before had blue pills and jalap been used in such a profusion, and never before had Andrew felt more sincere pleasure than he derived that evening, from the market-house clock striking eleven, his signal for closing; with alacrity his boy obeyed, and in a few minutes departed, leaving him to enjoy solitude for the first time during the day, and to calculate the quantity of drugs made use of during it; this was not small—14 1-2 oz. blue pill, 4 lb. jalap, besides colocynth, senna and rhubarb, at the lowest computation, had he prepared for the good townfolk of Fife; innumerable had been the cases of cholera morbus, and plum-pudding surfeits, he had relieved that day, and the recollection of the proportion of evil he had been the means of alleviating, gave him the most pleasing sensations; the profit also accruing from his day's labour, contributed no small share of pleasing thoughts, and one half hour more had passed, ere it entered his mind the time for closing had more than arrived; he had, however, just arisen for the purpose, when a stranger entered. Now Andrew, though an industrious man, would willingly have dispensed with any other call for his services for that evening, and not altogether so obligingly as usual did he welcome his customer, but awaited his commands without deigning a question. The stranger was not, however, long in opening his commission, neither did he appear to take Andrew's inattention at all amiss; he seemed one of those happy beings upon whom outward circumstances make little or no impression, who could be either civil or otherwise, as should happen to suit his humour, and who cared little for any opinion but his own; his broad and ample shoulders, over which was cast a large coachman's coat, with its innumerable capes, with his hands thrust into the pockets, and his round, ruddy, good-humoured face showed the cares and troubles of the world had made little impression on him. Andrew had seen many a wild Highlander in his time; but either there was something peculiar in his customer, or his nerves were a little deranged by his exertions during the day, but an undefinable sensation of fear came over him, for which he could not account, and his first impulse was to run to the door for assistance; but then he bethought himself he may perchance, fall into the hands of some of those night prowlers, who, reports say, make no scruple of supplying students with the living subjects if they cannot procure dead ones. I cannot state this as a fact, but it occurred to Andrew he had heard so, and moreover, did he leave his shop, his till would be left to the tender mercies of the stranger; he was, therefore, compelled to summon courage, and demand the stranger's business. This was not so difficult to him, perhaps, as we may imagine, Andrew having formerly served in the militia; but it appeared his fears had alarmed him far more than there was any occasion for, on asking the stranger's business, he in the most polite manner only requested him to prepare a box of moderately strong aperient pills; this at once relieved his fears, though it did not entirely remove them, and Andrew quickly set about the necessary preliminaries. Blue pill and jalap once more were in request, but so much had the stranger's sudden appearance agitated him, he could not recollect their places so readily as usual, and he was more than once on the point of mixing quite the reverse of what he intended; the stranger observed to him he appeared agitated, but politely begged he would wait a little and compose himself, as he was in no hurry; here all Andrew's fears returned, and in spite of all his efforts his hand shook as though he had the palsy, and never had the preparation of a box of pills appeared so irksome to him; it seemed as though the very medicine itself had this evening conspired to torment him—three times longer than it usually took him had he now been, and though the town clock had already told the hour of midnight, still Andrew was at his post, grinding and pounding, and often, as he delayed for a moment from mere inability to proceed, the stranger politely besought him to rest a few minutes and compose himself, and Andrew for very shame, was compelled to resumed his occupation. At length his labors drew to an end, and he prepared the label, pasted it on, neatly covered the box with blue paper, and presented it to the stranger.

'I will thank you for a glass of water,' said he, as he bowed to Andrew, on receiving it, 'and I see, Sir, you have given me a smartish dose. 'All these pills to be taken at bed time,' but so much the better, they will perform their required duty sooner. I have, ere now, mastered a leg of mutton: and some writers affirm the human stomach can digest a tenpenny nail, so here goes.'

It was in vain Andrew assured him he had made a mistake in the directions, and that one pill was sufficient; in vain he remonstrated with him on the danger of taking a large dose; pill after pill disappeared from his alarmed view, while between every three or four, in the same equal and polite tone came, 'I will thank you to prepare me another box, and compose yourself, Sir; I'm in no hurry.' Who could the stranger be? Andrew was now at the very climax of alarm; the perspiration stood on his brow, and his hands trembled so as to render it almost impossible to reach down his jars without damaging them; strong doses he had certainly often prepared after a city feast for the attendants on it, but this outdid it all. A man that could devour a leg of mutton, digest a tenpenny nail, and take a box of blue pills at a mouthful, had never entered his imagination, much less did he ever expect to see such a being in person, but he he who he may, he was again obliged to commence his labor. The stranger had now finished his box, and Andrew had no alternative but to commence again, or stare him in the face; the latter he could not do, as his imagination had now metamorphosed him into something more or less than man; once more, therefore, did Andrew ply at the pestle, while the stranger, as if to beguile the tedium of waiting, began to grow more loquacious. Had Andrew ever sought after the Philosopher's Stone, the Universal Solvent, or the Elixir of Life? Did he put much faith in Solomon's Balm of Gilead, or Carrington's Pills, or did he believe in the Metempsychosis? In vain he assured him he studied nothing but the Edinburgh Dispensatory, that his shop bounded his researches; the stranger took it for granted he must be able to give or receive information, and question after question did he put, to which Andrew assented, without knowing their purport. At length he seemed to have exhausted all his subjects, sat himself on the chair, as if to compose himself to sleep, and in a short time gave unequivocal proofs of it.—Andrew now began to breathe more freely, and ventured to cast his eyes towards his strange customer; and, after all, there was nothing to be alarmed at in his appearance, except he noticed the breath from his nostrils appeared more like the steam of a tea-kettle than the breath of a human being—still there was nothing extraordinary in his appearance; he had a good jovial English farmer's face, and a dress that well suited it; to be sure a smile, or rather grin, lurked in one corner of his mouth, even while asleep, as if he mocked poor Andrew's perplexity; he did not, however, allow much time for observation—he seemed to be intuitively aware Andrew had ceased his operations, and he awoke with his usual polite manner. 'Oh, I see you have finished; have the goodness to prepare me one box more; but let me pray you to take your leisure and compose yourself, for I am in no hurry.' Andrew, who had fondly hoped his labour was at an end, now found himself obliged to renew it again with vigor, while the stranger aroused himself, rose from his chair, yawned and shook himself—spoke of the comfortable nap he had enjoyed, was sorry he had kept Andrew up so late, or early rather, for it was now morning.—Andrew, though internally wishing him any where but in his shop, yet constrained himself politely to answer his commands gave him much pleasure. Again did he renew his toil.—Box after box did he prepare without intermission, and the hours of one, two, and three, had been told in succession, by the market clock; bitterly did he lament his destiny—long before this ought he to have been snug and comfortable in his warm bed. Anger now began to assume the place of fear, as he grew more accustomed to his visitor's company, and often did he determine in himself to refuse preparing any more, still his courage was not yet at that pitch; probably his exertions, as I said before, may have injured his nerves—however, he could not rally himself enough to do it. The stranger, with his usual smile or grin, stood looking on, employing his time by beating the devil's tattoo on his boot, while at intervals came forth the usual phrase, "Another box, but don't hurry yourself." At length, mere inability to proceed any farther, supplied the place of courage; his arms and sides ached to such a degree with his labour, as to cause the perspiration to stand on his brow in great drops, and he declared he could proceed no farther. The alteration in the stranger's countenance told him he had better have left it unsaid, and his hands instinctively grasped the pestle with renewed vigour, but his repentance came too late; the stranger's hand was already across the counter, and in a second more had grasped Andrew's nose as firmly as if it had been in a vice. Andrew strove in vain to release himself—the stranger held him with more than human grasp; and his voice, instead of the polite tone he had before used, now sounded to his terrified ears what his imagination had pictured of the Indian yell. The pains of the gripe deprived him of voice to assure his tormentor he would compound for him as long as he would wish; still he contrived to make signs to that effect, by stretching his hands towards his mortar, and imitating the action of grinding; but his tyrant was relentless—firmer did he close his fore-finger and thumb. Andrew could not shake him off; like a person affected with night-mare, he in vain essayed his strength, though agonised with the fear of losing his prominent feature in the struggle. The stranger, at length, as if endowed with supernatural strength, lifted him from the ground, balanced him in the air for a moment, gave him a threefold twitch, drew him head foremost over the counter and let him fall. When he came to his senses he found himself lying outside his bed, his only injury being a broken nose, from its coming in contact in his fall with a three legged stool.
S. S. S.

NEWSPAPERS.—The following observations are so just, that we cannot forbear inserting them here: "*Newspapers.*"—There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing comparatively speaking, is esteemed of so little value. If a man under takes to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine less, nor smoke the less tobacco, nor divest himself of a single unseemly habit; but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty that a paper neither feeds nor clothes him, and therefore it is a great tax, And then a note is despatched to the printer:—"Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer;" or, "Times are hard, money is scarce; ergo, you may discontinue sending my paper;" or with any other excuse that may come uppermost. Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find at the end of the year, that he is not a shilling the poorer for having been a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life and the movement of nations—we take it for granted, that he has perused every number with avidity—than he would have done in a series of years deprived of the sight thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household economy, and no small share of instruction suited to her situation. The children acquire a habit of reading, and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told.—In fact, a good, well conducted newspaper in a family, is the best economist of time, and aptest instructor of the mind.

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN AFRICA.—I had heard so much of the native mode of killing the elephant, and of the perseverance and daring exhibited, that I had long wished for an opportunity of witnessing the hunt, but something had always occurred to prevent or to delay it. It had been described to me as lasting for days—sometimes weeks; the huge monster, whose strength might appear to bid defiance to any weapon receiving its impetus from the hand of man, sinking at length, under the wearying effect of long pursuit, and the weakness attendant on loss of blood flowing from innumerable petty wounds. It is only in the chase and in war that a stranger can see the energies of the natives drawn out; in general, grouped round the fire, or beneath the shade of trees, their character—the effect of their climate—is that of listless apathy or sluggish indifference, now and then broken in upon by something that excites an interest, and arouses looks and glances, savagely intelligent. But, in pursuit of the larger animals, all their powers of action and enterprise are elicited—their arts of cunning circumvention—that knowledge which teaches them when to enlarge the circle of enemies that has been drawn around their victim, when to diminish it, to approach, and to pour their assegais in upon them. Then, too, is exhibited all the vigour of their fine forms in the attack, all their speed in flight, when the maddened beast turns on his assailants; and, at such times all that speed is frequently insufficient to save them. I longed to watch their noiseless, stealthy pace, and their dark figures now half concealed in the under wood, now creeping through tangled thickets, now bounding forward, while the rocky hollows echo their shrill scream of triumph; the skill with which, taking advantage of every bush, rock, or inequality of ground, they crouch from view, keeping below the wind to prevent discovery from the animal's accurate sense of smell; and, when all these arts fail, and the tortured beast rushes forward in reckless despair, the wild effect produced by firing the high dry grass and brushwood, and retiring in safety behind its dazzling flame. There was in all this much to pique my curiosity, and still more in the strange feelings of superstitious awe with which they are said to approach their prostrate prey, and to exculpate themselves of any blame in his death, by declaring to him gravely that the thing was entirely the effect of accident, not design; while to atone for the offence, or to deprive him of all fancied power, they cut off the trunk, and solemnly inter it, pronouncing repeatedly during the operation, "The elephant is a great lord, and the trunk is his hand!"—*Ross's Four Years' Travels in Southern Africa.*

CRYSTAL WATCH.—We some time ago mentioned that a watch, the movement of which was entirely constructed of rock crystal, had been presented to the French Academy, and referred to the examination of a committee. The report of that committee has lately been made, and is exceedingly favourable to M. Rebillier, the artist, who has accomplished this delicate and difficult work.—*Literary Gazette.*

Evening Post.

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PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the County of Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS: That in the opinion of this Inquest, the most serious public evils exist, in consequence of the lamentable fact of extortion in the taking of illegal fees by subordinate Magistrates not being an indictable offence. This opinion has been strongly impressed on your memorialists in the course of the execution of their duties during the present session of the court of Quarter Sessions of this county: Occasions have arisen when this radical defect in our Criminal Jurisprudence has become deplorably manifest; so much so, that the Grand Inquest have felt it their public duty to call the attention of your honourable bodies to this defect in our public laws, which in this respect, are grossly inadequate to the protection and security of the people, particularly of the poor and the ignorant, who are perpetually the subjects of this sort of imposition and oppression. No reflection ought to be cast on the character of the State, because this dangerous and abominable offence has been stricken from our criminal code; for this was not the result of direct legislation, but the accidental consequence of general language used in the 13th section of the act of 1806, entitled "An act regulating arbitrations," which has compelled the Judges of the Supreme Court to determine, that a civil action for the pecuniary penalty, provided by the fee bill, for taking illegal fees, is the only remedy left to the citizen, whether the receipt of illegal fees is an innocent and accidental, or a corrupt and fraudulent act. The result of the existing law of extortion therefore, is, that the distinctions between moral guilt and innocence, between corruption and mistake, are confounded; and that the unprincipled man, who knowingly and wilfully extorts money to which he is conscious he has no just claim, is placed on the same footing with the honest magistrate, whom the intricacies of the fee bill may betray into accidental error; for our Supreme Court have determined that mistake, and the absence of any corrupt motive, forms no apology or excuse in an action for the legal penalty, where any thing more than the fees set down are received by a magistrate.

The memorialists deem it due to the many respectable and useful citizens, who hold the Commission of the peace in this District, to disclaim any idea of a general denunciation of these officers, or any reflection on them as a body.—They are anxious that the motives of their petition should be assigned to what has truly given rise to it; a conviction that such a modification of our existing laws is required for the general good as will make the fraudulent, corrupt, and wilful receipt of illegal fees, indictable and punishable as a misdemeanor in office.

And the Grand Inquest further present, that while great exertions are making for the suppression of intemperance, this pernicious vice is believed to derive encouragement from the unnecessary number of taverns and tavern licences. The actual wants of the public with respect to places authorised to retail spirituous liquors are readily supplied. Beyond the number limited by the calls of travellers, and the necessity of accommodation in meetings of business, every additional tavern is a source of almost inevitable mischief. The encouragement of idleness which is uniformly the result, would of itself furnish a powerful argument against the increase for them; for idleness alone must lead to poverty; and poverty is too often the parent of distress and crime. But the resort of idleness is the resort of vice; intoxication disqualifies its victim both for present exertion and future energy. If he should not seek relief in immediate crime, he at least becomes useless to his family, and burthensome to the public, in a word—a pauper. The multiplication of tavern licenses is thus fatal to morals, and injurious to the finances of the commonwealth. The insignificant revenue produced from them, is soon absorbed in the lavish appropriations for the support of the poor. As a foe to virtue, they are a certain evil; as a source of public income they are of less than doubtful efficacy. The Grand Jury observe with pleasure, that a bill is before your honourable bodies to amend the evil before mentioned as regards taverns and tavern licenses, and they rely upon such measures being taken as will remedy the subject complained of in that respect.

It is believed that the existance of so many authorised places of vicious association, gives countenance and encouragement to others which are altogether without pretence of protection from the law. The young and dissolute, who have commenced a career of irregularity in taverns, find too easy opportunity for greater enormities in the various disorderly houses where dancing, gaming, and still more degrading debaucheries are practised. The vigilance of the police has been strangely eluded, or its powers have been imperfectly exercised, to permit so many evils of this description to arise. What can rescue a youth of indulged profligacy from a manhood of infirmity, immorality, and crime? Associations the most pernicious, are believed to exist in numerous instances; and the utmost rigor of the public authority is required for their suppression and punishment. When it is found, as may frequently be the case, that persons are connected with them of tender years, it is hoped that they will be withdrawn from the imperfect control of parents and masters, which has proved so ineffectual, and consigned to the guardianship of that asylum for juvenile delinquents—the House of Refuge, which alone can stop the progress of iniquity, and inspire the wish with the ability of amendment.

The Grand Jury regret to find in the very construction and discipline of the prisons, sources of increasing crime. In the views which they have to present on the subject, there is nothing novel. They fear, indeed, that the frequent repetition of them has so familiarised the public mind to the evils they display, that it has become insensible to the necessity of correcting them. To delay a remedy, is to entail on future generations the exposure which forms so serious a calamity at the present day. Our prisons, instead of being places of reformation, are schools of vice. How can this fail to be the case when nightly associations are not merely permitted, but enforced, by crowding together numbers of unclassed convicts: associations where the practised in iniquity, and the yet inexperienced in guilt, are brought together, with all the necessary results of combined precept and example, to perpetuate the wicked practices of the former, and foment the depraved inclinations of the latter. Accident may have brought many into the reluctant commission of their *first* offence: a knowledge of the ways of vice; a hardihood derived from encouragement; a promise of co-operation and fellowship; and above all, a constant, never ceasing familiarity with thoughts of mischief perpetually inspired and perpetually renewed, will prompt to the desperate and skilful perpetration of the *second*. Can the public authorities find a justification for continuing these evils, in a desire to delay the necessary expenditure for the correction of them? If expense were an object in comparison with the misery and vice which the alternative presents, it fails as an argument here; for the expense of multiplied crimes and criminals, might readily be demonstrated to outweigh immeasurably that of the means of their prevention. Political economy finds sources of revenue in the virtue of the community; in the devotion of its operative classes to the regular habits of productive industry; in the exercise of all the faculties of all the citizens in accumulating stores of national wealth, and national happiness. It looks to the most lavish and wasteful expenditure, in idleness and vice. While prisons are so arranged as to permit a free intercourse between criminals, they neither correct the offender, nor protect society from depredation. One or a few may be arrested and confined, but numbers are let loose to prey upon the unguarded, with combinations formed to give effect to daring dispositions and minds instructed in guilt. An increase of accommodation is loudly called for; such as would separate the guilty; destroy combination among the most depraved; and exclude the less vicious from contamination. These are not merely speculative views. The construction of the great eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, is already manifesting in practice its own advantages.—Other states have matured establishments which correct the evils adverted to, at an expense short of that required for our defective and pernicious system. A very beneficial and thorough reform of our Alms-House is now in progress, by which all vicious paupers will be provided with separate lodging rooms. It is to be hoped that this judicious plan will be extended to paupers of all descriptions, as it would promote decency, modesty, morality and economy. There can be no valid reason why an equal reformation should not immediately take place in our prisons and prison discipline.

The Grand Inquest believe it to be very unjust and injurious, to compel persons committed on suspicion of crime, to associate with old and hardened convicts, as is the case in the Arch street prison.

The Grand Inquest visited the House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and inspected the halls, dormitories, work-shops, school-rooms, chapel, &c.; and were much gratified with the good order, cleanliness, and general arrangement, which, in their opinion, are well adapted to effect the benevolent purpose of this noble institution. We are fully persuaded that this community will derive extensive and permanent benefit from it, in preventing an *increase*, if it does not materially *lessen* the number of convicts, as long as its affairs shall continue to be administered by a Board of Managers who are qualified and zealous in the discharge of the important trust committed to them, and whose only reward is a consciousness of the faithful discharge of their duties, the reformation of the numerous vicious youth committed to their guardianship, and the approbation of their fellow citizens.

The Grand Inquest would respectfully recommend to the Judicial authorities, to send to this Institution all children who are friendless, and who lead an idle, vagrant life; who have commenced a career of vice by committing petty thefts; are acquiring habits of intemperance, frequenting gambling houses, theatres and houses of ill fame. Of such children it is believed our City and Liberties contain a sufficient number to fill the 150 unoccupied dormitories at the House of Refuge. We regret to learn that its treasury is entirely destitute of funds, and we cannot in too strong terms recommend this Institution to the favourable attention and patronage of the legislature, and the public authorities, and of our fellow citizens generally.

They therefore pray, that your honorable bodies will give such relief in the premises as to you may seem requisite.

W. BOYD, Foreman.

By direction and on behalf of the Inquest aforesaid: namely,

William Boyd,	Samuel Coate Atkinson,
Alfred Ingraham,	Isaac Collins,
Samuel Castor,	John Cole,
Joseph Walmsley,	Francis R. Wharton,
Thomas Hart,	John Poulson,
Nicholas Ambruster,	Patrick Galbraith,
Peter Grim,	Francis G. Smith,
Edward Penington,	John Magg,
John McAllister,	John McCann.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1830.

LIST OF INSOLVENTS

Applying to the District Court, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, for the Benefits of Insolvency.

Nathaniel E. Edmonds, late of the firm of Chapman, Green & Edmonds, late managers of the Walnut st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
David Hamilton, coach maker, Chesnut, between 6th and 7th sts.
Adam Horham, baker, Second above Brown st.
Owen Murray, inn-keeper, North 3d st.
Robert Stiles, late builder, Quince st. between Walnut and Locust st.
John Mann, mariner, South Front st. between Spruce and Pine streets.
Christopher Grover, Tamany st. between 4th st. and Old York road.
Henry Crigamire, brickmaker, back of Chesnut, between Schuylkill 2d and 3d sts.
Francois Peyre Ferry, teacher of French language, No. 130, South Sixth street.
Lewis Phipps, broker, No. 397, South Front st.
Peter Perdrieaux, merchant, 2d below Lombard st.
John C. Hickham, grocer, Front below South st.
Joel Cadbury, merchant, No. 119, Race st.
Alexander Wilson, manufacturer, Bristol township.
Peter Hill, merchant, No. 229, High street.
Jesse Duffield, gentleman, Oxford township.
Daniel A. Nixon, labourer, Roxborough.
Thomas White, upholsterer, Chesnut, near 7th st.
Thomas Ball, carpenter, Sheaff's alley.
Prosper L. Senat, salesman, 12th between Vine and Wood sts.
John R. Clark, carpenter, Lombard near 10th st.
Allen Green, grocer, Christian near Fifth st.
James Brown, teacher, No. 10, Decatur st.
Jacob Megargee, labourer, South st. near river Schuylkill.
Jacob Hart, farmer, Roxborough.
William Conrad, carter, Shippen, near 13th st.
Jeremiah Archer, porter, Miller's alley.
George Williams, labourer, 6th, 1st door below Christian street.
William Drayton, Debtor's Apartment, city of Philadelphia.
Edward R. Hanson, professor of music, No. 180 South Sixth st.
David Harper, waiter, No. 77 Bedford st.
Joseph Swindell, bricklayer, county of Philadelphia.
Nathan Whitman, late grocer, No. 218 South 2d st.
Jesse G. Wantz, tobacconist, No. 67 Germantown Road.
Stephen Donelan, waiter, at the City Hotel, 3d st.
William Haverstick, china merchant, Tenth between Vine and Sassafras sts.
John Elkinton, teacher, S. W. corner Second and Race streets.
John Haga, waggoner, Germantown, Phila. county.
John Purdon, Blockley township
Frederick Whitt, brass founder, Charlotte street above Beaver.
Hiram Fox, grocer, No. 26 Almond street.
Matthew Hutton, blacksmith, 60 Almond street.
Nicholas Morgan, mariner, 4 Allen's court.
John Sweeney, carpenter, 3 Appletree alley.
Jeremiah Craft, blacksmith, Willow & John st. N. L.
Thomas Stubbolles, carpenter, Swanson st. Southwark.
Wm. Brown, pumpmaker, 222 South street.
Wm. Dutton, courier, Coates above Seventh street.
Wm. Fitzsimons, carpenter, Wood st. above Garden.
Francis Waite, blacksmith, Short court.
Charles McAllister, cordwainer, 8 Carpenter st. Southwark.
Jacob S. Cunlz, bricklayer, Shelmerdine court,
L. Taylor, accountant, George near Plumb st.
John Moss, labourer, Race between Thirteenth and Juniper sts.
Alexander Lindsay, cotton spinner, Holmesburg.
Samuel White, mariner, Shippen near Sixth st.
James N. Fowler, labourer, South st. between Front and Second sts.
Charles Queen, waiter, South st. near Eighth.
Wm. McCormick, cotton spinner, Frankford.
Paul Dewey, cordwainer, Southwark.
Hiram Chester, cordwainer, Callowhill st. N. L.
Edward Allen, labourer, South near Eighth st.
John Towlson, porter, Gillies's alley, Lombard st.
Patrick McKinney, weaver, 318 South st.
Wm. Kelly, shoemaker, between Shippen and Fitzwater sts.
Robert Edwards, cooper, Seventh below Lombard st.
Owen Kane, weaver and dyer, Filbert street, between Schuylkill Seventh and Eighth sts.
Nicholas Garry, cordwainer, Front st.
Ezra Fifth, late teacher, 46 Brown st. N. L.
Wm. Griffin, 6 Chancery lane.
Andrew Gilmer, milkman, Williams' lane, Penn township.
Henry Snyder, painter and glazier, Front st. near the Navy Yard, Southwark.
Thomas Jones, late store-keeper, 41 Almond Street.
Dennis McMackin, cordwainer, Lombard near Sixth st.
George E. Mason, mariner, S. Third, near Christian st.
William Derrick, Carpenter, Southwark.
John Hilson, Cabinet Maker, Manayunk.
James P. Sword, 6 Mechanick street, Stage Driver.
Joseph Wood, James st. Penn township, Shoemaker.
Edward Clason, No. 39 Filbert street, Teacher.
Henry Schroeder, No. 468 Race street, Innholder.
John Sarch, Cherry st. above Eleventh, Blacksmith.
Thomas Picker, 8th st. near Buttonwood lane, carter.
John Woodward, co. of Philadelphia, late Innkeeper.
Edward Stephenson, Saunder's Court, cordwainer.
David Rusk, 48 Penn street, oysterman.
John C. Righter, 179 South Front street, Innkeeper.
Joseph Denbry county of Philadelphia, carter.
James Staunton, 130 North Eleventh st. Innkeeper.
Sam'l A. Davis, St. John st. above Brown, bricklayer.
Nixon Foot, 13 Franklin Court, comb maker.
Joseph Thomas, Fifth st. above Noble, labourer.
Edward Lehmanowsky, 18 Branch, late lottery broker
Lewis Lehmanowsky, 18 Branch st. late lottery broker.
Jacob H. Bisbing, Sheaff's Alley, near 12th, carpenter.
David Henley, Noble, sh. old York road, plane maker.
Wm. Hurlick, 12th st. above Race st., collector.
Wheeler Sergeant, Flint's Court, cordwainer.
Samuel Alexander, Market, above 8th, store-keeper.
Thomas Fox, 5 Cypress Alley, tailor.
Joseph M. Jackson, Cherry Alley, near 7th st., waiter.
Philip W. Baker, Callowhill, above 11th, accountant.
Samuel Sippel, Appletree alley, coachman.
Michael Creeley, co. of Philadelphia, labourer.
John Righter, co. of Philadelphia, cake-cooper.
Samuel Wellard, co. of Philadelphia, weaver.
Peter Claes, 17 Strawberry st. comfortable printer.
John James, S. E. corner 9th and Walnut, comedian.
Smith Rockwell, back 17 Cresson's alley, blacksmith.
John H. Wilkins, Noble st. near 5th, painter.
Samuel Stokes, 9th st. above Filbert, tailor.
John Bastian, cor. Bread & South sts., late milkman.
Henry A. Gudinot, 365 Race street, hair-dresser.
Henry Sapp, co. of Philadelphia, wheelwright.
David Pomeroy, 96 Oak street, baker.
Simon Eyinge, 14 Spruce street, trader.
Abraham Steenbergh, 17 Christian st., late farmer.
William Dyer, Front st. above Noble, carpenter.
James Wilson, 395 Market st., late merchant.
H. N. Norris, 111 South Second st., trader.
Benjamin West, 104 Budd st., bricklayer.
James Boyd, 308 Market st., late innkeeper.
Joseph George, Callowhill, above 10th, carpenter.
Wm. King, Ann st. above Schuylkill 8th, carpenter.
John A. Clark, Christian, near 4th, fancy chair maker.
Henry Dodd, Frankford, machinist, formerly brass founder.
Isaac Stilwell, near Blue Bell Tavern, Kingsessing, labourer.
John Gillcak, Front and Master sts. Kensington, plasterer.
Charles Asay, Sheaff's Alley, cordwainer.
Daniel Morrison, Moyamensing road, below Carpenter, cordwainer.
Peter Berger, Northern Liberties, labourer.
Aaron Daniels, Kensington, tanner.
John Leibfried, co. of Philadelphia, late oil boiler.
George F. Smith, Green st. between Old York Road and Fourth st., boatman.
William Clark, No. 20, Vine street, Carpenter.
George F Jervis, No. 40 North 8th st. Comedian.
David B. Lippard, County of Phila. late Teacher.
James Linton, jr. back 13 Charlotte st. Cordwainer.
William Burton, Northern Liberties, Merchant.
David German, N. Liberties, Oak Cooper.
James Reight, N. Liberties, Labourer.
Geo. Ludenburgh, County of Phila. House Carpenter.
Stephen B. Kingston, Catharine st. near 4th, Teacher.
James Hall, No. 13 Parkam's Alley, Pewterer.
Andrew Allison, No. 13 Parkam's Alley, Pewterer.
Henry Strubel, County of Phila. Innkeeper.
Samuel Jeffers, Germantown road, Brickmaker.
Samuel Van Brackle, No. 267 Spruce st. Cabinet maker
Joseph L. Burton, Kensington, Labourer.
Thomas Clever, No. 186 Cedar st. Tailor.
John K. Murphy, No. 21 Dean st. late Innkeeper.
William Wheeler, N. Liberties, Oak Cooper.
Samuel R. Belville, Penn Township, House Carpenter
James Miller, Passyunk road, Hairdresser.
John Goodwin, No. 10 Bird's Court, Porter.
Jacob Jarrett, Arch Street Prison, Cabinet Maker.
William Whiteraft, Race st. near Broad, Labourer.
Daniel Stroup, Germantown, Gentleman.
Peter Stroup, Germantown, Gentleman.
Christian Mangle, Kensington, Victualler.
Samuel Driver, N. Liberties, Labourer.
Henry Martin, South 6th street, Innkeeper.
Mark Alsop, Shippen st. Mariner.
John Green, County of Philadelphia, Labourer.
William Stansberry, County of Phila. Labourer.
Joseph H. Smith, No. 130 South 8th. st. Accountant.
George Deales, Blockley, Trader.
John McKown, County of Phila Labourer.
Henry R. Stills, late of Wayne Co. late Land Agent.
John Johnson, Arch st. above 6th, Innkeeper.
Philip J. Weygand, No. 92 Cherry Alley, Baker.
Thomas Gilbert, South 6th st. Innkeeper.
John Wright, Schuylkill 8th near Vine, Weaver.
George Scheetz, County of Phila. House Carpenter.
William Garrett, County of Phila. Blacksmith.
Isaac Bryant, County of Phila. Waterman.
Samuel Hall, Currant Alley, Labourer.
Emanuel Leidy, N. Liberties, Labourer.
Jonathan Taylor, No. 93 Green st. Collector.
Joseph Hosack, No. 89 South Wharves, Innkeeper.
Bryant Mount, Pine Alley, Carter.
Jacob Vanderhack, Southwark, Porter.
Jephah F. Randolph, N. Liberties, Labourer.
Job C. Haine, Elmyra Court, Hatter.
Thomas C. Carli, Northern Liberties, carpenter.
Jos. Bollanger, Kensington, carpenter.
Thomas Smith, Kensington, carter.
Samuel King, Kensington, cordwainer.
George Young, Beach st. Kensington, Oak cooper.

In The Penitentiary.

Jack Smith.
Gilbert Miller.
Elizabeth Oliver.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 72 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 39 of which were adults and 33 children—21 under one year of age. 7 from the Alms House, and 17 people of colour are included

It is proposed to establish a Protestant Episcopal Church at Camden, N. J. opposite this city.

The Committee on Indian Affairs have reported in favour of the removal of the Aborigines within the limits of Georgia and Alabama.

The New York Evening Post states that a loan of $750,000 for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, has been obtained in Holland, through the agency of Messrs. Willinck of Amsterdam, at five per cent. interest. More than five times the amount wanted was subscribed in two hours.

A London paper, describing the destruction of a house by fire, mentions, with great regret, that the owner's wife perished in the flames; adding that the gentleman was insured to the full amount of his loss.

A resolution is before the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, and will probably pass, proffering as an inducement to the experiment, a reward of three thousand pounds to the person who shall first run a steam boat between that place and Halifax for the period of four years; a given portion of the amount to be paid annually.

Proposals have been issued in Liverpool for publishing there an American newspaper.

A petition to the New York House of Assembly, praying the repeal of the charter of the Grand Chapter of Freemasons, has been referred to the Attorney General, with instructions, if, in his opinion the Grand Chapter have misused the privileges granted by their charter, to institute legal proceedings for the forfeiture.

The Bill reported in the House of Representatives, at Washington, for the relief of Insolvents now indebted to the United States, contemplates the appointment of three Commissioners in each judicial district, to examine applications and report to the Treasury.

The Common Council of Savannah have before them a plan of supplying the city with water.

It has been recently decided, by the Court of King's Bench, in England, that an Apothecary, or general practitioner is entitled to make separate charges for his visits and his medicines.

We learn, says the New York Evening Post, from Washington, that a bill has been introduced in the house of representatives, allowing to James Monroe sixty seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, in full of his claims.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have resolved to petition the government to discourage the emigration of negroes.

The Law and the Profits.—Some years since two men in Middlebury, Vt. commenced a litigation about six eggs, which was appealed from one court to another, until at length the costs exceeded four thousand dollars.

The total consumption of wines in England (from the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol,) was 24,847 tons; in 1829, 21,317 tons. Decrease, 3,530 tons. The consumption of spirits in 1828 was 3,566,588 gallons; in 1829, 3,747,822 gallons. Increase, 181,184 gallons.

In the Legislature of Lower Canada, a bill has been reported in favour of a duty of fifteen per cent. on live stock imported from the United States.

A meeting has been held in Vermont, to devise measures for constructing a rail road from Boston to Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says, the Senate yesterday, after a long sitting on Executive business, confirmed the appointment of ANTHONY BUTLER, as Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Mexico, and of EMANUEL WEST, as Charge des Affaires to Peru.

It is stated that a wood-engraver, in Germany, named Gubitz, has overcome every difficulty in the imitation of Crayon drawings, and produces from wood colored prints of a microscopic fineness which rivals the copperplate.

With a view of having a correct map of the state, the legislature of Massachusetts, has ordered that every town (township) in the commonwealth, cause to be made surveys of territories, and return maps thereof to the office of the secretary of state.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the resolution for payment of debts upon the Pennsylvania Canal was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, with instructions to report by bill.

It is stated, that no less than six cotton factories have been burnt during the past winter, in New England. A heavy drawback, surely, on domestic industry.

On Thursday morning, a child of Mr. Gardner, bookbinder, in Boston, while playing around a kettle of hot water, fell backwards into it, and was so severely scalded, that no hopes were entertained of its recovery.

There are one hundred and three canals in Great Britain, extending 2,862 miles, and formed at an expense of thirty millions sterling.

A letter from Mobile, Feb. 25, states that the steamboat General Brown was burnt last night, with about 250 bales cotton and a quantity of staves on board, intending for several vessels loading in the Bay. At one time the shipping at the wharves were in imminent danger of being burnt.

The Miners' Journal of the 13th, says:—On Thursday evening last, five stages arrived in this borough from Philadelphia, all crowded with passengers.

A bill reported in the New-York Assembly, to change the mode of taxing bank stock, and to exempt that held by foreigners, was rejected by a vote of 58 to 52. It is to be brought up again, with some changes.

The Charleston papers mention, as strong testimony in favor of the superiority of Cotton Duck over every other species, that a suit of cotton sails has been ordered for an English vessel in that port by her commander, who was the third in command in two of Captain Parry's exploring voyages.

There is said to be little doubt that Mr. Harvey, the Administration candidate, is elected Governor of New Hampshire.

The Montreal Gazette states, on the authority of letters from Kingston, that large parties of our troops at Sackett's Harbour have lately deserted to the British side. Twenty five went in a fortnight, and hired themselves to work on the Rideau Canal. One party, of twelve, is said to have forced the serjeant in command to go with them.

The Wheeling Compiler mentions that there have been four meetings held in that county to express the disapprobation of the inhabitants, of the amended constitution of Virginia. The Compiler expresses some satisfaction at the prospect of an ultimate division of the State.

The receipts of the Ladies' Fair in Savannah, last week, for the building of a new Baptist Church in that city, amounted to nearly two thousand seven hundred dollars.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated Monday, states that the York Haven and Baltimore Rail Road bill, has been postponed till Thursday.

There appears to be a good demand for bread stuffs in Boston. Eleven thousand six hundred and thirty barrels of flour arrived there on Thursday last.

We have been informed, says the North Carolina Spectator, by E. Goode, of this county, that on the morning of the 20th ult. he killed six wild turkies at one shot! This we call good sporting.

Arrangements are said to be making in Ohio, to hold an Anti-Masonic Convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention.

It was reported in October, at the Isle of France, that a French squadron had taken possession of part of Madagascar; and that three hundred of the natives had been killed in an engagement.

St. Patrick's anniversary was celebrated at New York by a dinner, for which were provided twenty trout, of two pounds each. A ball was given, in the evening, at the Bowery theatre. Rain poured during the day, as here.

The sloop of war Vincennes arrived among the Sandwich Islands on the 1st of October, and was at Oahu on the 18th, on which day the King gave a grand ball. A letter from an officer represents the island to be in a prosperous condition.

The Carnival closed at New Orleans on the 23d ult. with a dress and mask Ball. Fifteen hundred persons were present, of whom at least half were masked.

It is said that the nomination of Commodore Porter, as Consul General to the Barbary Powers, has been confirmed by a large majority of the Senate.

The New Hampshire Patriot, of March 15, says, that Mr. Harvey is elected Governor of that State by more than 4000 majority.

The first instance on record of a titled female taking the stage for a profession, is about to happen in London;—Lady Anderson is the person named.

A parsnip four feet four inches in length, was lately produced in the garden of B. Kirk, in Upper Providence, Delaware county.

The deaths in New York, last week, were ninety-five;—32 men, 20 woman, 28 boys, and 20 girls—of whom 24 were of or under the age of one year, and one above a hundred. Twenty-six died of consumption, and eight were stillborn.

On Saturday, in the District Court for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA, Mr. BARROZO, the late PORTUGUESE Minister, was discharged altogether from the process under which he was arrested, some months ago, at the suit of Mr. TORLADE D'ARAMBUJA, the representative of Don MIGUEL, the present King. Mr. BARROZO had been discharged from the *arrest* within a day or two after the execution of the writ. The decision of the Court was pronounced, on Saturday, by Judge COXE, in an elaborate opinion of considerable length; Messrs. BARNES and HALLOWELL concurring.

The matter has been so long pending that some of our readers may need to be reminded that the action was brought by the representative of the reigning sovereign of PORTUGAL, against the Minister formerly appointed by Don PEDRO, for the recovery of papers appertaining to the legation.

CITY WATCHMEN.—There are 77 loud watch, 48 of which are lamp-lighters. There are 16 silent watchmen; 2 turnkeys, 8 City Hall and State House watch, 4 market watch, 1 at Drawbridge, altogether 105. There are 8 of the silent watch on duty at a time half of the night. The other 8 the remainder of the night. The silent watch have the city divided into four Districts, they walk two together at the same time in each District. They say they are not able to perform the duty required of them by the present arrangements. The Commissioners are desirous of having six divisions in place of four, in order that the silent watch may perform the whole duty required of them. The watchmen's monthly bills, for last year, including Captain and Lieutenant, amounted to twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and ninety dollars.

The Committee on the Sinking Fund, made a report to Councils showing the amount of debt that would be redeemed by the operation of this fund in each year.

From this report it appears that the City Debt is at present, 1,974,000. That the present amount of the Sinking Fund is 853,206 88. And that by the accumulation of interest, and the annual appropriation of 22,000 dollars from the city rental, the Sinking Fund will, in the course of forty-five years, provided there be no further addition to the present amount, redeem the whole city debt.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A most pitiable spectacle was on Tuesday presented in the Mayor's Court. A woman of the age of 83 was convicted, on the clearest testimony, of having stolen a watch. Her appeal to the jury was touching and had its effect; they recommended her to the mercy of the Court.—It was painful to hear, from the Recorder, that the aged prisoner was a veteran in vice and was marked on the Calendar as an old convict.—While we lament over this aged offender we would congratulate the community on the fact that since the establishment of the House of Refuge it is very rare indeed that juvenile offenders are found on their trial in our Criminal Courts. We would take this occasion to remark that notwithstanding the number of cases of outrage, which have blurred the columns of our newspapers during the late winter, we learn that the Calendar of the Mayor's Court exhibits a list of but 68 prisoners for trial; one half of these are colored people. Is not this good evidence that there has not been much severity of suffering during the winter to goad poverty to the commission of crime?

The Valley of Wyoming is likely to become as celebrated for its quarries of anthracite as for its natural beauties, celebrated in the immortal lines of Campbell. In this Valley, says the Village Record, are hills, not mines of coal; and veins, not five or eight feet in thickness, but from twenty to thirty. Tracts of a hundred acres, rich in quarries of anthracite, can be purchase for a moderate sum.

The Legislature of New Jersey, at its late session, passed a law directing the next Congressional Election, in this state, to be held on the 28th and 29th days of December next, instead of October. This was deemed necessary to afford an opportunity of ascertaining, by the new census and ratio to be fixed by Congress how many representatives New-Jersey will be entitled to. If Congress establishes the ratio, as it is thought they will, at one representative for every 50,000, instead of 30,000, it may be doubtful whether it will not reduce us to five instead of six members.—*Emporium.*

It has been represented by some persons who ought to have known better, that the Cherokee Indians, should they remain where they are, would inevitably dwindle into extinction. The Cherokee Phœnix of Feb. 24th, states that the census of the nation in 1810, gave a total of 13,219, including 583 blacks and 341 whites.—In 1824 another census was taken, and the result was 15,560. To which must be added at least 3000 who between the two dates removed to the Arkansas. Total increase in 14 years 4841; or 36 1-2 per cent. In addition to this, 800 Cherokees removed into the Tribe, from North Carolina, between 1810 and 1824, so that the whole population at the last mentioned date, deducting the 3000 who had emigrated, was 15,560. "What the population now is," says the Phœnix, "we are unable to say; but this we know, the Cherokees, since 1824, have been as rapidly increasing as at any former period. It was found lately that there was no difficulty in obtaining 4000 signatures (including some lads under 18) to the Cherokee Memorial to Congress.

A letter to the editors of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, dated HAVANA, Feb. 27, mentions the discovery of a conspiracy to declare the island independent of SPAIN. Twenty-seven persons had been arrested, and nearly one hundred persons had fallen under suspicion. General VIVES, in a proclamation issued on the 26th, calls the conspiracy ridiculous. The BRITISH frigate BRITON, at HAVANA on the 27th, in ten days from VERA CRUZ and TAMPICO, reported that a large force had been ordered to TEXAS, probably to prevent smuggling. The BRITON was to sail for ENGLAND on the 2d inst. with a million and a half of dollars.

Extract from a private letter from Port au Prince:—"Since the first of February, the President Boyer has issued a Proclamation or Declaration of War, against Spain. Four regiments of infantry are stationed at an important pass, between Port au Prince and St Domingo. All the forts are in active preparation—but the general opinion is, that nothing of moment will transpire.

"Miss Francis Wright arrived at Port au Prince, in a vessel from New Orleans. She has with her 24 liberated slaves, and a cargo of provisions, which she intends selling for their benefit, purchase of lands, &c. of the negroes."

A letter from Rio Janeiro to the editors of the Baltimore American, says—"I will relate but a single fact at this time to shew the dreadful character of the slave trade. The Brazilian government derives a large revenue from the importation of slaves, by laying a duty of so much per head immediately on their arrival, without regard to their health or condition. When vessels, therefore, which have slaves on board arrive off the port, a general survey takes place by the physician, and those poor wretches whose existence is doubtful, are *thrown overboard alive, in order to save the duty.*"

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

Nashville, March 2.—The steam-boat Helen M'Gregor, Captain Tyson, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, stopped at Memphis on Wednesday morning last, 24th ult. and had been there about 25 or 30 minutes, when one or more of the boilers burst, with the usual dreadful consequences. There were supposed to be on board upwards of 350 deck passengers, and altogether, including cabin passengers, &c. not less than 400 persons. Our informant, who was himself one of the cabin passengers, and was, at the moment of the explosion, on the plank, in the act of passing from the boat to the shore, is unable to say how many were killed and wounded, or to give the names of the sufferers. Capt. Tyson was injured, but not seriously. One of the engineers and one of the pilots were killed. It is feared that the number of those who were instantly killed or were likely to die of their wounds, cannot be much short of sixty. At least thirty are known to have been destroyed. None of those in the cabin were injured. The boiler deck was completely demolished and blown to pieces, and the bow was much shattered, but the hull did not appear to be affected by the shock.—*Whig and Banner.*

Since the foregoing was put in type we received the Memphis Advocate of the 26th ult., containing a list of the killed and wounded; which we apprehend is not complete. Great havock must have been made among the deck passengers, a considerable number of whom, as the crew was about shoving off the boat, had

KILLED.—Richard Hancock, from Lo Ky; A. Van Inter, Hardin, co. Tenn; bot, Long Beach, Ct; James Blodgo Carroll, Cincinnati, O; Ed. P. Headle co. Ind; J. Dunn, East Tenn; G. B. G cinnati; Ephraim Goble, Brookville, I liam Stockwell, Salem, Ind; Delany, a f one white man name unknown; Wa Clarke co. Ind.; J. Reaves, Harris Lewis Young, a black fireman; a blac or 13 years old.

BADLY WOUNDED.

George Trey, from Tipton co. Te Cameron, Clarke co. Ind.; Joshua Ri Ind.; John Valentine, Mass.; —— D Philadelphia; John Leland, one of the Supp. Union co. Ky.; —— Fitchen, Z. Baily (or Bell,) Hardin co. Tenn dreth, Madison co. Ind; John Addis the crew; Thomas Dennard, Wilson J. Swan, Lawrence co. Ind.; J. Tons pinport; William Case, N. York, a bl name unknown.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

—— Tyson, Captain of the boa Turner, Engineer of the boat; —— Mate of the boat; T. O'Daniel, from K Knowland, Ohio; J. Monasco, Tipton John Coons, Clarke co. Ind.; Wm Clarke co. Ind.; —— Doherty, O Tenn.; Thomas Busk, Lawrence co. In Williams, a black fireman.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—The Charlest ner contains the following description steam carriage, exhibited at the rail pany's office, in Unity Ally, on a cin way. "The carriage is only about 20 length, with a boiler containing less th lon of water, on wheels nine inches in attached to the carriage is a car, on the same axle both run on laths la floor, forming a circle of about 23 feet ter. The wheels of the carriage and c have flanges to keep them on the lat minutes' observation of the performan engine in miniature, furnishes a clear stration of the advantages of rail-road comotive engines, than written volu afford.

Norfolk, March 12.—A letter from a gen siding in James City County, to his friend dated 8th inst. gives an appalling account of which swept over that section of the coun Burnt Ordinary, about 12 miles from Willi preceding night, threatening with destru thing that opposed its progress, and proclaim roding many dwellings, out-houses, &c. most calamitous of its effects noticed in th the destruction of the ancient abode of the l now occupied by Mrs. Nancy Nash. The retired to rest when, about 10 o'clock a fi of extraordinary violence, struck the wes ing, and "such a dilapidation can hardly b scarcely was one brick left upon another, a ancient edifice had numbered nearly a Several of the inmates, consisting of old Miss Mary Weathers, George and William William Hall, were severely injured, all a gree, but believed none dangerously. Mr was under the ruins of the house about two fore assistance could be had, momently exp crushed to death. Mr. Wm. Hall had his but happily no lives were lost. All the corn-crib, &c. were swept before the fu residence of Mrs. H Piggott also was u the houses on one of the quarters destroyed the occupants escaped death as by a miracl

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PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, MARCH 20,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Fitzgerald's Reply"—"H. W. Y land" and "Amelia, by Carlos," are Essays, by a correspondent of Tenn be attended to.

"Richard Henry Lee," by J. B. G veral other essays—odes—fragments mas in prose and verse, by various a received.

"The Philological Institute of Fitch be a useful institution for aught we k would suppose that its Censors could accommodated at home with the pu its literary productions. Much of passed the ordeal of its own tribunal exceptionable—too much so to be ad our columns.

With pleasure we note the content ter from our correspondent at Bal closing specimens of the first coinage S. Mint. We consider them novel shall endeavour to procure engravings mean to publish with appropriate forgetting the anecdote so creditable tuous and patriotic

long incidents are steered for political purposes, that the character of a respectable and learned Judge must be sacrificed to the demon of party.

We intended to publish in our paper of this week the report of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, on the subject of Sunday Mails. It is a clear, argumentative, well written document, worthy of the notice, and will be read with interest by every friend to his country. We are sorry to have been obliged, from press of other matter, to postpone its insertion to next week.

We notice in the "Southern Times," of the 4th inst. a long reply to our observations on the communications of their correspondent "Lælius," in which the Editors indulge sympathetic eulogy, and justly thrum by disclaiming all defence of, or sympathy with, the Union of the States. We have not desired to enter into controversy on this subject, believing as we do, that its discussion at this juncture would not be productive of good, but possibly of evil—yet we cannot forbear reiterating our firm conviction of the evil designs of "Lælius,"—and that he aims to dismember the Union. We are not mistaken in our conception of the character of those communications. If language means any thing we are not driven into error by a forced construction of his sentiments. Speaking of the probable invasion of the south by the troops of the north, in the event of a secession, he thus exclaims:—"They would be met by the reckless violence of a generous patriotism, which would scorn to calculate any results of their actions, but the annihilation of the foe, which would permit no feeling to mingle with its concentrated tide, but the burning sensations of deadly, personal hatred, towards the invaders of their soil. Through the whole broad land, and in that hour of trial, all would be brothers, there would be but one wish—to do battle. In such a war, no extravagance of calculation could measure the effects of the intense spirit of resistance, which would inflame the whole nation of a nation of brave, virtuous, and resolute men; nor exceed the additional force, which it would give to a people already powerful in the means and requisites of victory." This would be our case. Can we entertain a doubt as to the final event? The north would not only have to shrink from the peculiar horrors of such a conflict, but would be deterred by other circumstances of great moment.—"No statesman would have neither the boldness nor the imprudence, to engage in active hostilities, without some guarantee in the situation and resources of the northern confederacy, for ultimate success."

"Lælius" is not satisfied with having marked the discomfiture of whatever force may be raised against them; he takes unusual pains to point out the sectional distinctions of the contending powers, with all the odium of which invidious comparisons are susceptible. He discusses these local distinctions with peculiar asperity, defames the character of the northern states by dwelling in honour and patriotism and bravery—speaks of the shameful timidity of the yankees—condemns their commercial habits as anti-chivalrous; and ranks in the same ignominious class to "Thrift and Trade" the whole of New York. Of Pennsylvania he evinces his intense contempt for that "Quaker spirit" which he says has produced "an apathy—a dead calm of the moral and intellectual faculties." New Jersey is styled an insignificant abridgment of New York and Pennsylvania. Ohio is united with her mother, Pennsylvania, and "has nothing better." Thus, with his massive pen, does "Lælius" convert the inhabitants of the northern states into pitiful poltroons, not fit to be united in the same common bonds of government with the "hardy and generous citizens of the south—the most excellent people in the world!" But 'tis enough. It is more than sufficient to convict the south of a design to dismember the Union, and that in a league, we are not influenced by "maintenance considerations."

We are truly sorry to remind the Editors, that notwithstanding they disclaim the defence of their correspondent "Lælius," they have warmly espoused the same cause and appear no less anxious to produce results not less disastrous to the south. In their exposition of the present miserable condition of the southern states, produced, as they allege, by the Tariff and the commercial efforts of the north, they thus enquire: "Who is it that is depopulating our country? Who is it that is turning our clearings into wilds and making ruins of our villages? What is it that has checked the spirit of enterprise among those who still stick to the wreck? What is that is fast converting our once free-hearted, liberal people, into close-fisted, avaricious sons?" What is it makes every man of sense in the whole country, begin to stint them in their expenditures, and to calculate the cost, of educating his children? What is it that makes every young man from South-Carolina, who does not prefer abiding by the fortunes of the State, with the certain prospect of daily blittering his pecuniary circumstances, and give her up in her day of trouble?—Is it that has so solemnly impressed it upon the minds of all classes of people, that there is no longer a probability of accumulating wealth in South Carolina; and that a bare subsistence is all that the most industrious can look forward to? It is, the "American System." They may deceive themselves—they may attribute to various minor causes, which perhaps have their influence—but this is the great "moving cause." We cannot see the vital current drawn from our veins, and there is no pain in the operation—but we wax weaker and weaker, and must soon fall to the earth. Thus we cannot paint you to the bloody corse and the gaping wound is no murder doing! Your shall show you the dead corse ere long. Let the fatal operation be arrested. Cut off importations. Destroy our cotton trade and drive our customers from us, "it must follow as the night the day" restrict us to the wants for home consumption, and 30,000 tons rotting of our ships—and we will show a country possessing more advantages than under the sun, desolated—annihilated."

To these enquiries we have but one general reply—it is SLAVERY—that bane of prosperity and curse of humanity which has thus prostrated the energies of the south and rendered her "pale and sinking!" It is this which has ruined her fields, depopulated her villages, and given rise in the shape of discontent and wild pride and factious turbulance, the legitimate offspring of slavery, to goading her on to

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war, destruction, ruin! Unlawful, unallowed opposition to a government the best beneath the canopy of heaven! To this cursed system of Slavery, and not to the Tariff, may be fairly attributed the present disastrous condition of the south. Nay, if the editors of the "Times" mean what they say—and that they have other views than the mere repeal of the Tariff is obvious from their own words, we must confess we are astonished at that obliquity of feeling which could jeopard the peace and safety of the union by an infatuated adherence to a system of policy so demoralizing—so degrading as slavery. The picture which they have so feelingly displayed and charged forsooth upon the Tariff, is a faithful representation of the natural—the inevitable consequences of that infatuation, which adheres with obstinate pertinacity to a system so pernicious to the prosperity of a nation. "Let not," say the editors "Let not our system of slavery be spoken of as a political institution—it is invaluable. We would not part with it if we could; and as it is we never will!" Horrible infatuation!—but, say they, we claim our rights; we want the constitutional rights of South Carolina such as they were in 1789—we ask only to be upon a safe and prosperous footing—but yet the removal of the Tariff would not satisfy them "it would not alter their tone"—they know and feel the dilemma to which they are reduced; and in gloomy contrast of their forlorn condition cast reproachful looks upon the "Thrift and Trade" of the north, while they cherish in their bosoms the monster slavery—the author of all their wretchedness.

Do you then claim the constitutional rights of '89 in the hope of retrieving your misfortunes, by a change of policy in this respect? In God's name, then, follow up the claim, and as a preliminary step, enforce the practical observance of its fundamental principles, by adopting as a rule in the administration of your own government, "that all men are created free and equal—that they have a natural and inalienable right to life, liberty, and happiness." If, however, the object is to effect a separation at all events, and to erect a separate government of southern interests, we caution you as brethren, bound together by the same fraternal bond, not to risk your welfare by a course of policy which will cut you off from a coalition with northern strength and health, and leave you to the endurance of your own imbecility and wretchedness.

Latest from England.

The packet BRITANNIA, arrived at NEW YORK, has brought our files of LONDON papers to the 31st of January, and by the ship HAMILTON, LIVERPOOL journals of the 4th February have been received. Parliament was to meet for the despatch of business, on the 4th. The King is said to enjoy excellent health, taking exercise daily, holding levees and giving dinners as usual. Among the rumours relating to the ministry, it seems to be probable that Mr. HERRIS, taking the place of Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD at the Board of Trade, will be succeeded, as Master of the Mint, by the Marquess of CHANDOS, who opposed the ministry warmly on the CATHOLIC question. It is said, also, that Mr. GEORGE BANKES is to retire from the Board of Control, to make room for Mr. WORTLEY, and that Mr. HUSKISSON and Lord PALMERSTON have promised their support; the latter to take office in place of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who is said to have not been, recently, on terms of cordiality with the Duke of WELLINGTON.

A meeting was held at BIRMINGHAM, *on the 25th of January, for the formation of a new political society, designated as a "union between the lower and middle classes, for the protection of public rights." It is described as the largest ever assembled in the kingdom, within the walls of a building, the numbers amounting to between twelve and fifteen thousand.*

In the last quarter of 1829, a diminution of eleven millions had occurred in the revenue of FRANCE. In December alone the falling off was four millions; in the lottery 1,300,000 francs; in the customs 668,000; in the salt duty 1,600,000; in that on tobacco 600,000.

In ENGLAND, and in many parts of the continent, but more generally in FRANCE, the weather continued extremely cold.

The contested election for the county of Limerick, Ireland, commenced last Tuesday, January 26th. The candidates are Mr. Maxey Dawson and Colonel O'Grady, and such was the uproar on that day, that the High Sheriff adjourned the Court until Wednesday. A correspondent informs us, "that there was not a square yard in the entire Court House which was not the arena of tremendous boxes, and smashing of limbs." The troops were all under arms, and the artillery mounted. Since the celebrated siege of Limerick, there has not been known such a commotion in the town. O'Grady was finally successful.

Informations have been filed by his majesty's Attorney General against Henry Grattan, Esq. M. P. and Edward Duffy, the printer and publisher of the Freeman's Journal.

It was understood, says the Liverpool Courier of the 3d, that the address, in answer to the King's speech in the House of Lords, is to be moved by the Duke of Buccleugh, and seconded by Lord Glengall. An abundance of petitions are likely to be laid before Parliament on the subject of the distresses of the country.

Mr. Tierney, the independent member of Parliament, died very suddenly, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, 25th January. Only five minutes before he breathed his last he franked a letter for a particular friend.

It is confidently asserted that Ministers fully intend to renew the East India Company's Charter.

Great distress prevails throughout the united kingdom; and there appeared to be a levy *en masse* in most of the counties to petition parliament for a reduction of taxes.

It is stated that two hundred suicides have been committed in London, and within the bills of mortality during the last twelve months, all resulting from habitual intoxication. There were 93 coroner's inquests taken the month of January, including 24 cases of death by burning.

The Journal du Commerce announces a signal defeat just sustained by the French Ministry, and which in the more galling as every effort has been made to produce a different result.—M. Guizot, the Constitutional Candidate, has been just returned by the Electoral College of Lisieux, by an immense majority,—though the President of the Electoral College, who is always nominated by the Government, departed so far from the impartiality which ought to distinguish his conduct, as to exhort the electors in the most impassioned terms, to exclude the successful candidate.

The old Queen of Portugal died on the 7th Jan. at the age of 54.

A London paper of February 2d, contains an article from Florence, stating that the Emperor of Brazil has requested Lord Cochrane to resume the command of the fleet, for the purpose of making an attack on Portugal.

We know not what degree of credit this statement is entitled to. Should it prove true, the reign of Don Miguel will be short; for a proper expedition, under a less experienced and determined commander than Lord Cochrane, would create a diversion in favor of the Emperor, which must prove destructive to the usurper.

Mr. PEEL, on the 5th, informed the House of Commons that a communication from our minister, respecting the WEST INDIA trade, was still under consideration. The same minister, on the 8th, expressed the determination of the government to remain strictly neutral, in case of renewed hostilities between SPAIN and her colonies, while the parties should conform to the established laws of war. On the 9th, committees were voted, in both houses, to enquire into the affairs of the EAST INDIA Company, and the trade of GREAT BRITAIN with the EAST INDIES and CHINA; Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Mr. PEEL each declaring that their opinions on this subject were yet unformed, and would be governed by the evidence. In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Lord HOLLAND gave notice that he would move a resolution that no settlement of GREECE should be effected, through the intervention of ENGLAND, not ensuring her sufficient territory for national defence; and that no government should be given her, not consonant to the wishes of the people and secure from foreign control.

According to the letters from Madrid, the Spanish government had been endeavouring to raise a loan, through the medium of some of the French Capitalists, with a view to fit out another expedition against South America. As the parties, however, made the recognition of the bonds of the cortes a *sine qua non*, the matter had fallen to the ground.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A curious circumstance occurred in Campbelton on Tuesday week. A respectable and happy pair were united that evening, seven o'clock, in Hymen's bonds, having previously arranged that they and their respective parties should proceed the same night to Glasgow, by the Londonderry steamer, to spend the honeymoon. At 11 o'clock the fair bride and her friends went on board, the bridegroom was true to the appointment, but, unfortunately, went on board the Foyle, just starting for Derry. He did not perceive his mistake till they went two miles on, when putting back was out of the question. The feelings of the poor gentleman may be easily conceived.

Destructive Fires in England.—On the 5th of Feb. Rendlesham House, the seat of Lord Rendlesham, one of the most elegant establishments in England, was destroyed by fire: the loss is estimated at £100,000. The "Argyll Rooms," in Regent-street, London, were destroyed by fire on the 6th of February. The flames were first seen bursting from an apartment under the concert room. The papers do not mention the value of the property destroyed, but say "it was immense."

On the 28th of January, a fire broke out in Newcastle, which destroyed a large amount of property; it commenced in the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Angus & Co. in Angas Court, Bigg Market. In consequence of the severity of the weather, a long time elapsed before water could be procured, and the fire had spread to John's Lane, where it was stopped. During the fire, a scene of riot took place, which was a disgrace to human nature. The fire had caught the premises of a "spirit merchant," and numerous pipes and barrels were rolled into the street to save them from the flame. The mob, however, got possession of them, and stove in the heads, and became beastly drunk. They "seized hold, too, of the bottles, struck off their necks, and quaffed the fiery liquid in the most audacious and reckless manner. The very street was overflowed with spirit." Some of the military, the watch, the constables, &c. who were sent to guard the property, became intoxicated, and, instead of being guardians of the property, joined in the general plunder. Many of the poor people who fled from their houses, were robbed of their furniture.

It is with great satisfaction we have learned that the Budget will contain a proposition for the reduction of the public expenditure to the amount of 8,000,000*l.*, and that the army will be the branch to which the reductions will especially apply. The Budget is to be brought forward as early in the session as possible.—*Morning Paper.*

Lord Graves, one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, cut his throat, in London, the 8th, in a fit of delirum.

A Paris correspondent of the London Herald, writes as follows, under date of the 2d:—Rumors are again afloat of extensive but indiscreet and premature preparations for war by the Sultan, and of new measures already taken, and about to be carried into effect by the Russians, to punish this treachery, but I cannot trace them to an authentic source. Still there is something in the back ground of the political picture of Europe which we, of ordinary vision, cannot penetrate or define, and that something is of a dark and lowering tone.

The marriage of George Washington Lafayette, son of the General, to Mademoiselle Scorzoni, daughter of an Italian author, was celebrated at the chapel of Mr. Barnett, Consul General of the United States, on the 17th January.

The number of causes carried before the tribunals of Russia for one year, was 2,880,500.

An immense Russian and Tartar caravan, consisting of no less than 548 camels, laden with merchandize to the amount of 800,000 roubles, set off a short time ago from Oremberg on its way to the frontiers of China.

A young man is now living at Seville who is quite blind during the day, and cannot walk the streets without a guide, but who can see perfectly well at night when it is nearly dark, so as to be able to read the smallest character.

A bargain has just been made between the city of Paris and a Parisian capitalist, by which the latter contracts to complete the Rue Vivienne as far as the Boulevard, for the sum of a million francs.

It is calculated (officially) that the number of English now resident in France amounts to 31,004; and that their annual expenditure may be reckoned at more than three millions and a half sterling.

We understand that the balances of unemployed money at this moment lying idle in the Bank of England, are greater in amount than was ever known at any former period. This is a fact which cannot be too generally known as it may be of some use in assisting to quiet those who are so clamorous for an increase in the circulating medium. It proves, in fact, that there is no want, but a redundancy of circulation.—*Times.*

In consequence of Venice having been made a free port, there are nine vessels loading in London for that place; six of them previously go to Trieste.

The linen trade has lately experienced a marked improvement, and very large shipments have been made for London and Manchester.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

The Royal Library of Paris has just made a valuable accession to its collection of Manuscripts. It consists of several Mexican Manuscripts, lately brought to Europe, forming part of the celebrated Botturini collection. One, in particular, in folio, contains the division of Mexico into parishes, as it was made at the time of the Spanish Conquest. This MS. is, in fact, the official register of 1550.

We learn from a French paper, that Mr. Peel has sent in his resignation twice during the last month, but the King has refused to accept it!

Six hundred carts and 4,000 men were employed in carrying away the ice and snow in Paris, on the 4th inst.

Such is the state of health and longevity among the holders of church preferment, that it is said that, out of the whole of the patronage of Government, the Premier has had nothing worth giving away at his own disposal for the last nine months.

We are sorry to hear that the distress of the poor of Hinckley has been increased this week by two hundred additional families, at least, being added to the list of unemployed poor, in consequence of the disturbed state of the stocking manufacture. Out of a population of about six thousand, upwards of four thousand are supported by the poor-rates and charitable contributions.

Mr. Macready played Macbeth, one night last week, at the Portsmouth Theatre, to ten persons in the boxes, and a proportionably scanty and cool one in the pit.

By the death of Lord Redesdale, his pension of £4,000 a year, as a retired Lord Chancellor of Ireland, falls into the Civil List.

During the incumbency of Bishop North he and his family held preferment amounting to more than £40,000 per annum in the diocese of Winchester, more than half of which is in the hands of his family at present.

On Friday last, a boy named Duke, *bobbing* for eels, at Holme, near Brigg, drew out one weighing about four pounds. He sold it to a Mr. Johnson for one shilling. Upon its being opened a whelp of a day or two old was found, which had been drowned the day before in the river. We need not add the eel was not cooked.

The Fire King was hooted out of the Argyll Rooms on the 4th of February, for refusing to swallow Prussic Acid; and the building was burnt down the next day.

Persons who pay attention to every thing have remarked that all those years which end with nine have been distinguished by excessive cold, from 1709 to 1829.

BAKEWIN.—FOOLISH FEAT.—A son of Vulcan, for the trifling wager of one shilling, undertook, on New Year's Day, to swim half a mile down the Southesk, opposite Careston; and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and the large shoals of ice that were floating around, he not only completed the task, but entered the icy element a second time, and came out apparently much *refreshed*.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Among the not very common incidents of the present intense frost, it may be mentioned that yesterday a boy standing close to the iron rails at the top of the centre walk of the Quarry in this town, to look at other boys playing, incautiously applied his mouth to the top of the iron railing. He was instantly trapped; and so fast was the poor boy held by the frost, and although he lost some blood, and a portion of the skin of his tongue, in his struggles to release himself, all his struggles were unavailing until his novel situation was observed by one of his brothers and the keeper of the Quarry, the latter of whom brought some hot water from the Lodge, and succeeding in releasing the sufferer by thawing the frozen interior of his mouth, and the portion of the iron rail to which it had adhered.—*Salopian Journal.*

A few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Antrim, a flight of crows, in their passage across Lough Neagh, mistook, during the continuance of a dense mist, the surface of the lake for solid land, and descended upon the water. In the course of the day, an immense number of their dead bodies was driven on the shore by the wind. An individual in the service of General O'Neil, counted 1,240 of these drowned birds, but a multitude of them, probably 500, remained uncounted.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

London Female Fashions for February.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of gauze satinet, the ground rose colour, the stripes of that peculiar shade of drab colour which resembles unbleached cambric. The skirt, somewhat more ample than last month, is slightly gored and trimmed rather below the knee with a fringe of uncommon breadth and beauty. It has an open-worked head, very richly wrought in lozenges. The corsage is cut very low, but not quite square round the bust, being rather higher in the shoulder than evening dresses generally are. Sleeves a la Sultane, very wide, laste ned at the wrist by gold bracelets, and drawn round the arm, just above the elbow, by a row of fringe, to correspond with that on the skirt, only narrower. The hair is arranged in loose full curls, which fall low on each side of the face, and parted in the middle, to display the forehead and eyebrows. The hind hair is disposed in one very large knot on the crown of the head. A scarf of circassian gauze, corresponding in colour with the ground of the dress, and fringed at the ends, is tastefully arranged in conques, which are in intermixed with the bows of hair. One of the ends falls on the left side to the neck; the other forms a tuft on the right side. The necklace, earrings and bracelets worn with this dress are a mixture of pink topazes and filagree gold.—A bon tippet, of the finest sable, is thrown carelessly round the neck. White kid gloves. Slippers, white gros de Naples.

Harrisburg, March 17.—The appropriation bill has passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a vote of 59 to 31, and is this day presented to the Senate for concurrence.

It is supposed the Senate will amend the bill by adding an appropriation for the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the 7th of April.

The Senate have passed the following bills—An act making *extortion* an indictable offence—An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Rail Road from Judge Peters' on the western side of the Schuylkill to a point opposite Federal street in the District of Southwark.

A CARD.

V. BELLISSENT respectfully takes this method of returning her thanks to the ladies who have encouraged her heretofore, and begs leave to inform them, that she will continue to wash and mend lace of every description; set pieces of any size to veils or dresses which have been torn or burnt, in a neat and substantial manner. She also washes white satin dresses, silk stockings, Canton crape shawls, and at the request of several ladies she has been induced to undertake the washing of worked muslin, and lace trimmings, such as pelerines, capes, caps, collars, dresses, &c. by the dozen or single piece at the most reduced prices.—Feeling the pressure of these hard times, she humbly solicits, as a stranger and unprotected female, the patronage of the benevolent ladies of this city, and pledges herself that no exertion on her part shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

Her residence is at Mrs. M'Farland's, No. 101 Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
mar. 20—1t*

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of STAPLE GOODS, consisting in part, of—
Imperial Blue and Black Cloths,
Extra super and middle priced do.
Extra super Browns, Citron and Olives.
Do. do. fashionable light and dark Brown.
Also, extra super Blue and Black Cassimeres.
Extra super Drab, Brown, and Oxford Mixtures.
Super super French Grey, Cadet, Lavender.
Oxford and Steel Mixt Satinets.
Also on hand, an excellent assortment of London and West of England fine, Black, and fancy colored Cloths.
Blue, Black, Brown, Drab, Oxford, Steel and Fancy Mixt Cassimeres, Satinets, Rang up Cords, Silk, Valencia, and Marseilles Vestings, Dundee Canvas, Paddings, Twist, Threads, Lasting and other Buttons, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by
WILLIAM S. EVANS,
Cloth Store, No. 48 North Third Street.
mar. 20—3t

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

THE Subscriber intends declining the Watch-making business, offers his well selected and fashionable stock for sale, a great bargain. To a person about commencing the above business, it would be a desirable situation—as the stock is not large, the rent will be moderate, and the repairs considerable. For further information apply to WILLIAM S. OGLE,
No. 9 South Sixth street.
N. B. The above stock selling off at prime cost, as it is the subscriber's intention of closing the concern.
mar. 20—tf

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
jan. 24—tf

OBITUARY.

On Seventh-day evening, the twenty-seventh ultimo, ELIAS HICKS departed this life, at his residence, at Jericho, on Long Island. He was nearly eighty-three years of age, and until attacked with his last illness, preserved the possession of his mental and bodily faculties to an extraordinary extent.

When we behold the necessary but melancholy ravages made on the human family, by the ruthless hand of death, and witness the bloom of beauty withered and the fond hopes of youth blasted in the bud, there is a disposition to indulge feelings of tender regret. In the visions of fancy, long years of successive bliss, might have been contemplated, and to them, perhaps, friends and relatives had looked for comfort and protection, in the declining years of life. As they are borne in silent sorrow to the last resting place of frail humanity, we may muse the vanity of human expectation; but when one, who has passed through the treacherous mazes of a world of grief, attains that haven where human action must forever cease, sentiments of a far different character will occupy the mind. When a veteran in the cause of religion and virtue descends to the grave, one who has braved the tempests which beset him, and escaped the shoals, on which piety is too often wrecked, the heart of the spectator is moved with reverential awe. The delicate rose that unfolds its bloosom to the morning sun, may wither in the evening shade, and be succeeded by another of greater beauty on the coming day. But when the towering oak, whose foliage gave grace and dignity to the forest, falls in ruin to its parent dust, we view it as a chasm in the works of nature.—Every where around us the instances of mortality are multiplied, yet it has not hitherto become our duty to announce the death of a man, so deservedly venerated, as was the subject of the present notice.

To describe the character and many amiable qualities of the deceased, we freely confess is not within the present scope of our ability. It is impossible, however, for us to avoid lifting up our voice in commemoration of the great integrity and unblemished reputation of him, whose loss we now deplore. Elias Hicks, by a course of rigid temperance, and the practice of undeviating moral rectitude, attained an age never reached by the mass of mankind. The long journeys in which he was recently engaged, furnished evidence of the great strength of his constitution. That a man whose head had borne the frosts of four-score winters, should resign the comforts which old age so anxiously desires, to devote the brief remnant of his days to the service of mankind, requires a force of intellect rarely presented to the world. The impulse of christian love which he so effectively preached, and so happily illustrated in his own conduct, was the motive which led him to the sinner's heart. It was this noble charity, which made him, as it did the immediate apostles of the Lord, a servant to all men, for the sake of winning souls to Christ. This was the great moving principle, whose influence was sensibly felt by the numerous auditory who received instruction from his ministry. He taught no gloomy, mysterious, and unintelligible doctrines, but strove to inculcate the mild and regenerating precepts of the gospel. His was not a religion which merely played round the head, but it was a vital principle which came upon the heart with resistless energy. He sought to reconcile men to the path of piety, by the soul-subduing ties of gratitude and love, and not by the fear of punishment, and the dread of anticipated vengeance.

Though, from the want of literary knowledge, his language was not of that elevated cast that graces the eloquence of the schools, his ideas were clear and concise. The arguments he employed, in explaining his peculiar opinions, were not of that astute kind, which would administer to the gratification of learned vanity, or philosophical pride. The object he wished to accomplish was moral reformation—a conversion of heart—hence his general reasoning consisted in an appeal to the understanding and experience of those who heard him. For sixty years he was an approved minister in the society of Friends, during which time he travelled over many parts of this continent in the exercise of his gift. He was regarded with deserved respect, by the whole body of the society, until within a few years since. In the division which ensued, he was selected as the object of malignant envy, and the deserved victim of unmerited persecution. As always happens to true greatness, oppression, like a fall, gave to his numerous virtues, a brighter lustre and a more enduring fame.—His enemies fled at his approach, as a pestilential vapour is dissolved before the glowing rays of the noon-tide sun. It may be cited as a remarkable fact, that in the dispute which has been so long waged, slander has never dared to sully the fair reputation of Elias Hicks, with her pestiferous breath. Friends and enemies have united in pronouncing him a good man, notwithstanding their dissent from him in matters of speculation.

In the social relations of life, he exhibited all the fervor of affection which became the christian and the man, without ostentation, or false refinement. He was an affectionate husband to one who a few months since preceded him to the place of rest; a fond and conscientious parent to his children; a kind and benevolent friend to all whom misery made dependant on his generosity. The interests of humanity always claimed his earnest and deep attention, nor was his ear ever deaf to the cry of distress, or the groans of those who suffered under oppression. For a long series of years, he openly censured the barbarous policy, which would subject a part of the human race to the caprice and will of others. The heinous offence of African slavery, exhausted the noble sympathies of his nature, and induced him to abandon the use of all articles, which were the products of so iniquitous a system. It certainly does him great honor, that through a long life, he was, under providence, enabled to conform his practice to the precepts he wished to teach.

In his intercourse with the world, he was affable and courteous, without bigotry, or the spirit of intolerant zeal, recognizing in mankind, but one common family, the offspring of a gracious Creator. His charity was not bounded by the narrow limits of sectarian prejudices, or the not less dangerous influence of religious enthusiasm. He was a man, and every thing which concerned the eternal interests of man, was consequently dear to his heart.

For the last two years, Elias Hicks had been engaged in the work of the ministry, at a distance from his residence. Upon his return home, he became the subject of a paralytic attack, which deprived him of the power of speech. He continued in this state for about two weeks, when it pleased an all wise providence to release him from the trials of a transitory life.

He died in the firm and unshaken faith of that gospel, of which he was an energetic and undaunted minister, cheered and supported by the blessed promises of the saviour of men, death could have no terrors for him, whose life had been spent in deeds of mercy and of faith. He has, doubtless, gone to join the great assembly of the saints, who now repose in the realms of unfading glory.

But a week or two previous to his last sickness, he visited his friends in New York, who speak of his ministerial services on that occasion, as discovering in no ordinary degree the energy of his mind, and the ardency of his love, and concern for their improvement in every good word and work, and particularly that Friends should, in all the departments of life, act consistently with the simplicity and purity of their profession. We learn that when seized with the paralytic affection which terminated in his demise, he had just concluded an interesting letter, which he had been writing to his aged friend and fellow-laborer in the gospel, Hugh Judge, of Ohio, and which he was about to bring into the parlor from an adjoining room, in which he had been writing it, when it dropped from his hand. As the last production of his devoted mind while in the full exercise of its energies, and descriptive, as we understand it is, of the heavenly principles which imbued and actuated his soul, it cannot fail to be read with interest by his numerous friends. It may truly be said of him, that his lamp—and it was not bad make a bad or bushel—continued to burn with brightness to the end; and although it is suddenly extinguished, as regards the view of mortals, many lights yet shine which have been lit at his torch, or rather, by the splendor of his torch many have been induced to come to the same inexhaustible fountain, and there to have their lamps lighted, so that instead of one luminous star, (of the first magnitude truly,) there is now a *constellation*.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 9th inst. at his residence in Chester Township, N. J. after a lingering illness, the aged and venerable SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, over whose hoary head 73 winters had rolled their bleaching frosts. He was followed to the last retreat of sublunary mortality, by a numerous concourse of his fellow citizens, together with nearly 50 of his highly respectable progeny. His long and useful life has left ample reason for this section of the country to mourn the loss of one of her most valuable citizens. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a careful and moral father, and a true and faithful friend; he died as he had lived, a firm believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Through life he had held a distinguished rank in the religious society of Friends. Whilst following the mournful throng in solemn sadness to the silent tomb, my mind was deeply impressed with the uncertainty of all terrestrial things. I reflected with Zaccheus that all who here bloomed with health and basked in the sunshine of prosperity must ere long slumber in the grave, yet alas how little do they seem disposed to look forwards to that solemn hour, or prepare themselves to meet the awful crisis—hope glitters in their eyes—they flatter for a transient moment on this brief stage of time, then sink forever in the endless tide. My mind traversed back the scenery of this aged patriarch's life. I saw him spring forth a germ of life surrounded by a circle of numerous companions, they spread forth and waved their branches in the wind, but numbers dwindled to the fragile bank of youth, and alas! how many fell before they reached their manhood's prime,—their places were supplied by scions of their kind, and the yet remaining few in quick succession fell until I saw him a tree surrounded by those not co-existent with himself. Thus had fallen the companions of his youth beneath the desolating hand of time till he alone remained of all the ancient stock. Though divested of his youthful foliage and of the manly graces—his limbs palsied by the creep of time and his head o'ershadowed by the frost of age, yet his venerable locks claimed reverence from each spectator's heart—he now also has fallen and shall rise no more.

ROMANZO.

ALMANACK.

1830. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
20 SATURDAY,...	6 1	5 52	11 6	
21 SUNDAY,.....	5 59	6 1	- -	
22 MONDAY,.....	5 58	6 2	0 30	
23 TUESDAY,.....	5 57	6 3	1 17	
24 WEDNESDAY,..	5 55	6 5	2 1	
25 THURSDAY,...	5 54	6 6	2 45	First Quarter 26th, 6h. 30m. Evening.
26 FRIDAY,.....	5 53	6 7	3 29	Last Quarter 4th, 1h. 30m. Morning.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. NICHOLAS J. SNYDER, to Miss JULIA A. RODMAN, all of this city.

Thursday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Hughes, Mr. FRANCIS L. COOPER, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of THOMAS J. WHITNEY, Esq. all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. DANIEL R. ASHTON, to Miss ELIZABETH MARSH, all of this city.

At Germantown, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr Keller, Mr. MICHAEL R. HUNCLER, of Germantown, to Miss SARAH SHALES, of Kensington.

On the 11th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, to Miss ELIZABETH HUGGES, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 11th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. SAMUEL GANDY, to Miss ELIZABETH MESSER, both of Hamilton Village.

On Fifth day, the 11th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Green street, THOMAS H. YARDLEY, M. D. to SARAH W. daughter of the late Jacob Johnson.

At Frankford, on Thursday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. T. J. Biggs, Mr. ISAAC P. PIERSON, to Miss REBECCA AUNTRUE, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Janeway, JOHN HABELTINE, merchant, to ELIZABETH E. SHINN, all of this city.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Ferre, Mr. DAVID RONEY, of Susquehanna county, to Miss MARGARET LACOUNT, of this city.

On the 5th inst. by Lyuford Lardner, Esq. Mr. SILAS TOMLINSON, to Miss EMILY CARTER, both of Byberry, Philadelphia county.

At Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Thursday evening, March 4, by the Rev. William H. Jones, DANIEL THEODORE COXE, M. D. of Philadelphia, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Robert Halliday, Esq. of the former place.

On the 16th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN PEIRCE, to Miss REBECCA BUDD.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, 16th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mrs. HARRIET GREEN, the wife of Henry Green.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering disease, Mr. ROBERT HAYES MANNING, in the 41st year of his age.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. of consumption, MARY CAROLINE, only daughter of the late Charles Brockden Brown, of this city.

On the 12th inst. of effusion on the brain, Miss SARAH NATHANS, aged 18 years and 6 months.

On Monday, the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SPOHN, in the 53d year of his age.

On the 14th inst. after a long and painful indisposition, Mr. JOHN SUTZ, in his 62d year.

On Thursday evening, 11th instant, of consumption, MARY CAROLINE, only daughter of the late Charles Brockden Brown, of this city.

Near Holmesburg in Philadelphia county, on Saturday, 6th inst. after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in the 42d year of his age.

At Baltimore, on Sunday, 7th instant, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. JANE YOUNG, in the 64th year of her age, formerly a resident of Philadelphia.

At Charleston, in the 45th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, Esq. only son of General William Washington.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening in Crown street Church, a discourse may be expected addressed to Young Men—assigning *reasons why they ought immediately to become pious*—continued. Service to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

CANCERS.

NO less strange than certain, that cancers can be cured in a short time without pain or injury to the patient, by the subscriber; a number of respectable witnesses can testify to the fact. Persons applying, will be accommodated with board on moderate terms, and charges for services very low.

ELIAM GILMAN.
Granville, Licking county, Ohio, March 8, 1830.
mar. 20—3t*

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

CONTENTS.—Vol. 5, No. 3, for March 1830.
Published monthly, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts.
Price five dollars per annum.
Subscriptions received at the Office of the Actuary, in the Hall of the Institute.
mar. 20—tf

C. A. HUDDLESTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs her customers and the public in general, that she will open her spring Fashions on Saturday next, March the 20th; merchants wishing any article in the Millinary line, will please to call at No. 132 South Second street, six doors below the Custom House, where they will have an opportunity of judging for themselves. Any article desired can be packed at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.
mar. 20—2t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET for March, 1830, embellished with a portrait of Dr T. C. JAMES, Views of an Indian Lodge, &c. and Insane Hospital, suit of Yellow Ladies' Slipper and Music.
CONTENTS—Biographical Sketch of Dr Thomas C. James—Caroline Marlow, a tale—Rival Wreaths—Battle of Navarino—Changes of Manners—Biography of Gen. A. Wayne concluded—Indian Lodge, Fishing Hats, Canoe, &c.—Insane Hospital—Ichabod and the Bell—The Guard—Hidden Treasure—Final Virtue Illustrated—Natchez Indians—Affecting Incident—Buonaparte and Lannes—Vengeance of a Polish Jewess—

LADY SWEET THIS IS THE HOUR,

A Serenade,

POETRY BY L. E. L.

THE MUSIC COMPOSED FOR THE PIANO FORTE, BY LEOPOLD MEIGNEN,

PUPIL OF THE ROYAL CONSERVATORIO OF PARIS.

Amoroso.
La-dy sweet, this is the hour, Time's lovell-est to
me, For now my lute may breathe of love, and it may
breathe, and it may breathe of thee. All
day I sought some trace of thine, But never, but never likeness
Ad Lib.
found! But still to be where thou hast been, Is
tread-ing fai-ry ground! But still to be where thou hast
been, Is tread-ing fai-ry ground.

Andalusia Boarding School, for Young Ladies.

AT THE STONE HOUSE, WHICH IS SITUATED AT THE UNION OF THE MILFORD ROAD WITH THE BRISTOL TURNPIKE, BETWEEN TWELVE AND THIRTEEN MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ONE MILE FROM THE RIVER DELAWARE, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

MRS. CHAPMAN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she continues to receive YOUNG LADIES under her care at the above-mentioned place, and she hopes that her zealous and successful exertions to facilitate the improvement of her Pupils will serve as the best testimonials of her gratitude for the encouragement she may continue to receive. She has had twenty years' experience as a Teacher, three years of which she was superintendant of a department in a FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, in Philadelphia, where she acquired a knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, so as to qualify her for teaching and speaking it grammatically. Religious instruction is daily imparted to her Pupils, so that the great and fundamental principles of Christianity are firmly implanted in their minds; they are instructed in the art of Reading without hesitation, and in the proper and natural tone of voice; and to seek in Dictionaries for the meaning of those words which they may not understand. In conversation, particular care is taken to correct false pronunciation, ungrammatical expression, or vulgar phraseology. The most careful attention is paid to the preservation of the health, and the propriety of conduct of the Pupils, and endeavours are always used to render them cheerful and happy. MRS. CHAPMAN'S own children, (five in number,) are their constant companions, both in their hours of study and recreation. Every Friday they are examined and required to give an account of every subject in which they have been instructed during the preceding week; and to excite emulation among the Ladies, those who excel to their examination are presented with Silver Medals, to be worn by them the ensuing week. The situation is delightful, pleasant, and very healthy; the House large and commodious; the Chambers are modern and airy; and the Recreation Ground very spacious and good, occupying one acre of ground, fronting the House, enclosed with a paling.

TERMS.—For Board, Bed, Bedding, Washing, and Tuition in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Book Keeping, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Recitation, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Drawing of Maps, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Mythology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with the use of a select Library, Plain Sewing, and a variety of Ornamental Work, $120 per annum—any, or all of the above, including French and Music, with the use of Piano, $170—Dancing $10 per quarter, $5 entrance.—Terms for Day Scholars, $5 per quarter, with the use of the Globes, and Pens and Ink.

REFERENCES.—The Right Rev. Bishop WHITE, Philadelphia; Rev. ALEXANDER BOYD, New Town, Pa.; JOHN PHILLIPS, M. D. of Bristol, Pa.

MRS. CHAPMAN continues likewise to receive those who have IMPEDIMENTS in their SPEECH under her particular care, whenever her husband is from home.

☞ Passengers from Philadelphia can be set down at Mrs. C's. every afternoon at five o'clock, by the Mail Coach on its way to New York.—The Stage starts from No. 28 South Third Street—Fare, 50 cents.

Letters directed to the Andalusia Post Office shall be immediately attended to.

A man was 24 years old when he married, and he lived with his wife five-eighths of his whole life; what part or his age is 24 years, and what was his age when he died?

An eye of the master sees more than four eyes of the servants.

Experience is the father, and memory the mother of wisdom.

If you have a good law cause refer it—if a bad one, try it.

A woman out of temper, is like a gale in the bay of Biscay—dangerous by adverse currents.

A mild tempered woman is as a balsam that heals matrimonial sorrows.

Choose a wife, as you would a knife—by her temper.

A HALF CUP OF TEA.

Some Misses can never be persuaded to take a half cup of tea, for fear they shall never get the title of Mrs. Aunt Tabitha Particular, is one of these believer in signs. She has ever since her fifteenth year, avoided this calamitous omen; and is now unmarried at the age of 75. Still she has full faith in the sign, and could not now be induced for the world to take a half cup of tea.

GEOGRAPHICAL RAGOUT.

We have seen a letter from the environs of Paris, to a gentleman in this city, with the following address.

"Mr. ——,
Commission Merchant at Alabama,
Town of the United States in Georgia,
close to New Orleans—in America."

The state of Alabama is here squeezed into a little town—the United States are crowded into Georgia—and Georgia and New Orleans are jammed up hard together. This is packing our country into quite a portable form—*Mobile Register.*

The press in the United States is free enough in its strictures; but some of the London papers carry the liberty of printing still farther. We have now before us several Nos. of 'The Age,' printed in London every Saturday morning.—What does the reader think of such paragraphs as this? "At the Duchess of St. Alban's party, the other day, Lady Guilford remarked to the Duke, that 'she was happy to see the Duchess in such a flow of spirits.' 'That's nothing uncommon,' replied the Duke, 'she's always full of spirits!' 'and her spirits are so good, so excellent,' said Lady G. 'and so they ought to be, returned the Duke sullenly; 'I give the best price for them—thirty six shillings a gallon, at the least'

CURIOUS CUSTOM.

At the village of Thornton, in Dorsetshire, an ancient custom exists among the tenants of lands, of depositing 6s. in a hole, in a certain tombstone in the church-yard, which prevents the Lord of the Manor from taking tithe of hay during the year. This must be done on St. Thomas's Day, before twelve o'clock, or the privilege is lost.

STATE STATISTICS.—The following statistical information is derived from the New York Annual Register.

There are 50 counties in the state, 5 cities, 741 towns, 296 incorporated villages, and 1406 post offices.

The estimated value of real estate is $257,560,897, personal $71,379,202—total $328,939,999.

The whole number of newspapers in the state is 211, of which 32 are anti-masonic.

In the city of New York there are 47 newspapers, 11 of which are daily. The total number of sheets annually issued by them is 9,799,340, requiring annually 20,415 reams of paper.

The whole number of banks in the state is 45, with an aggregate capital of $25,234,600. In the city of New York 14, with a capital of $15,330,000, besides two incorporated and not subscribed.

The amount of tax paid into the N. Y. city treasury by the banks of that city in 1829, was, on real estate, $267,019, and on personal $54,039. Insurance companies, real $1,905 42, personal $41,816. Miscellaneous companies, real $1,185 80, personal $5,762 74. Total amount of taxes, $104,721 37.

The number of attorneys and counsellors in the state, in 1820, was 1248; in 1829, 1688.

There are 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 Presbyterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 Methodist, 211 Baptist, 13 Lutherian, 18 Roman Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all other denominations 14—total 1229. The number in 1819 was 761.

PRESERVATION OF SMALL BIRDS.—Remove the vicera, brain, eyes, and tongue with a hooked wire; fill all the cavities with antiseptic paste, or cotton saturated with it; bind the bill and wings with thread, hang it up by the legs, pour from one to two ounces of ardent spirits into the vent, and leave it to dry in an airy place. The paste is made with 8 parts of white arsenic, 4 parts of Spanish, and 1 part of soft soap, and 3 parts of camphor, with a few drops of alcohol. *Magazine of Natural History.*

POCKET STEAM ENGINE.—A few evenings ago we were exceedingly gratified by the sight of a steam engine, the smallest ever made, the workmanship of an artizan named Charles Swift, who is employed in the Rutland Foundry, in this town. In size it is no larger than might with ease be put into the coat pocket; the principle is the high pressure in miniature, the pressure being two pounds to the square inch; the cylinder is only one fourth of an inch diameter, and it makes, 600 strokes in a minute; half a pint of water will keep it in constant action for more than three hours. It has been constructed for no specific purpose, but has sufficient power to wind the bobbins for a twist net lace machine. The workmanship is at once highly finished and firmly compact, and this less than Lilliputian engine is deserving the inspection of the curious and the ingenious.—*Nottingham Review.*

ORCHARDING.

We have observed within a week or two, that some of our farmers are trimming their orchards in the old bungling manner, leaving the stumps of the limb six inches or a foot long, to rot and decay, and eventually destroy the tree.

The best writers on orcharding recommend that the pruning of trees be delayed until the sap runsfrom the wood. In which case if the trimming is done neatly, the healing process commences immediately, and the small wounds will be healed over the same season. The limbs should always be cut off as close to the trunk or main branch as possible; the bark and wood pared smooth, and if the wound is a large one it should be covered with some composition to prevent the heat and moisture from making the wood decay before the bark grows over. It is of little consequence what the composition is made of. If the trees are less or the number few, equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow, can be melted together and make a good salve for the purpose. When a large orchard is trimmed, less expensive materials must be used.

SMITH JAY'S

NEW SHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 42 South Front Street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale a large assortment of boots and shoes, which he will sell five per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in this City.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. feb. 27—6m*

Two Apprentices Wanted

TO the SILVER PLATING business. Two boys from the age of twelve to fourteen, of industrious habits. Apply to the Subscriber, at his Manufactory, on the PASSYUNK ROAD, near Federal street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM SAVILLE.

march 13—3t*

Collections of New Music.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 36 South Sixth street—Lady sweet, this is the hour—Swanan Beggar Girl—I'll tell no body—Crusader—I've seen thine eyes beam with delight—The day is now dawning, love—Cupid and Hymen—Love in Disguise—Pretty Dove—Pretty Mary Ann, the Oyster Girl—Mac Lean's invitations to Clutig—Guardian Angel—Yes, I will love my Father's Hall—Sygnet Spell—Hours there were—Gallant Soldier—List, Hermit, List—Dear Native Home—Medley and Comic sentimental Song—He wise and take a wife.—VARIATIONS—Oh give me back my Arab Steed—Oh! no, we never mention her—Cesar Victorious—Phantasie—Selection of fashionable Airs—Balkin—A. H. C., a lady teaching Foreign English—Loving Couple—Royal Spanish Grand March—SELECTIONS of Wally's Cotillion Dances, from the works of the most eminent composers.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes and other musical instruments of the best quality—and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings—Piano Fortes tuned and music copied in the neatest manner.—Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice. may. 13—tf

DRUGGIST STORE.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER offers for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Drug & Chemical store, No. 238 North 2d street, 7 doors below Noble street—A general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, together with an assortment of paints, glass, dye stuffs, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—Also, a preventive and cure for the Fever and Ague, which has had the desired effect in every instance in which it has been tried.

Physicians, Country Storekeepers, and others, supplied on accommodating terms and their orders packed with care. march 13—3t*

New Hatters' Fur and Trimmings Store.

RICHARD PRYOR, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a large and general assortment of the above articles, at No. 51 Chesnut street, 4 doors above 2d—which he will sell at the very lowest market prices for cash or acceptances, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Boys & men's wool bodies,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Drab and black Banding,
Russia Hare do.	Do. do. Binding,
Raw Coney Fur,	Skivers and Roans assd colors,
Carroted do. do.	Cotton Linings, Braids and Looping,
Raw Russia do.	Tips plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured & Watered Satin,
Otter and Seal do.	Pelongs, Pungees, &c.
Spanish and Saxony Hat Felts,	

Also, a general assortment of Men's Beaver Hats. mar. 13—3t

DANCING SCHOOL.

B. AUGUST respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that he has re-taken, for three years, his old establishment, lately occupied by Mr. Gillou, No. 624 South Fourth street, near the Philadelphia Bank, where he will receive and instruct in dancing, and waltzing, persons of both sexes, who desire to learn in a short time, steps and figures.

Price for a course of 18 lessons $5, payable half in advance, or $6 for the remainder of the season, and the scholars will have theprivilege of attending the cotillion party which will take place every Thursday until May, and then instruction in waltzing.

Mr. B. August feels sorry to inform his former patrons, that hence forward he will not give public balls, but he invites them to subscribe to the above cotillion party at $4 for the remainder of the season, with the privilege of ladies' tickets; former pupils will pay half price.

As many gentlemen have requested Mr. B. August to give twice a month, a subscription ball, at which no person will be admitted over 80 subscribers, gentlemen are requested to call at the above place, as soon as possible, to subscribe, in order to name 3 managers for the inspection and and distribution of ladies' tickets.

Private lessons, for steps or figures, may be had every day, at the above place, from early in the morning, until 10 P. M.

The above Ball-room, and the ladies and gentlemen's rooms, may be let for private balls, parties and exhibitions on reasonable terms, by applying to Mr. B. A., or of the landlord under the said establishment.

march 13—2t*

COMMERCIAL

PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior *business hand* writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its utility is realised daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
For BOOK-KEEPING, &c.
mar. 13—4t* 61 ARCADE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A valuable Farm of first rate Limestone Land, situate in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and four from Norristown, bounded by the Spring Mill, the river Schuylkill, Lands of David Harry, and the township line road; containing two hundred acres, twenty-five of which is heavy timbered woodland, the remainder arable land, of good quality. The improvements are a two story stone dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, and piazza, front and back, a stone barn, sixty by forty feet, three stories high, and other convenient out buildings. There are two wells of excellent water, one near the kitchen door, the other in the barn yard, with pumps in them both.

There is on said Farm an inexhaustible quarry of lime stone, within forty rods of the River Schuylkill, where there is a basin for the accommodation of taking boats in to load. This aforesaid forty rods is almost a perfect level, so that it would be but a trifling expense to make a rail road to convey the stone from the quarry to the basin.

There is also on said farm an immense bed of sand on the river side, which is valuable for sawing marble, and will nett from two to three hundred dollars annually.

For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC JONES, on the premises, or of WILLIAM JONES, No. 60 North Eighth street. mar. 13—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MACONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

WILLIAM M. EVANS'

(PATENT.)

UNALTERABLE CHECKS.

NOTES, DRAFTS,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c

Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

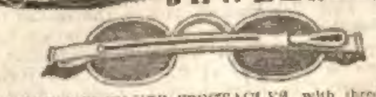
march 13—3m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR, *No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.*

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.



GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has *applied* his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. H. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Phila. by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keerl; in Charleston, by Wm Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Perouse; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—6m

FIRE PROOF DOORS

AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be dispatched off on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
No. 33 Bread street.
april 26—1y

TO RENT,

A house and lot of about 6 acres of land, situate in the village of Haddonfield, with a Tan-Yard on said premises, with all the necessary buildings thereto belonging. A particular description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any persons wishing to rent the premises, will first call and view them which they may do by calling on Samuel Allen, on the premises, or on Richard Stafford, in Haddonfield.

Possession will be given on the 26th day March next

For terms apply to the subscriber.

jan. 30—3t RICHARD STAFFORD
Haddonfield.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Rag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

feb. 6—4 mo

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Revoudt, Scattergood, Shepherd, Varnell, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec 5—3m

MR. & MISS ANDERSON'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

IN BANK STREET, BELOW MARKET.

NOT surpassed by any in the city as a retired and pleasant situation; and no pains will be spared to make the institution in other respects deserving of the approbation and support of the public.

The course of study includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography and Astronomy, with the use of Maps and Globes and the Delineation of Maps; Ancient and Modern History; English Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition, (in connection on a new and practical system)—Natural History, Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Special attention is given to writing, and specimens of rapid improvement will be shown at the room.

The ornamental branches of Drawing, (in lead and crayon,) Lace and Rug work, and fancy work in general, studiedly attended to

In order that the higher branches may be generally pursued and the course finished, the price will be $6 per term throughout. Twelve weeks constitute a term.

Pens and Ink, Slates and Pencils, use of Reading Books, Maps and Globes free of expense, and no extra charge except for fuel.

N. B. Monitors are no longer employed.

march 13—3t*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

No. 259 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

PHILADELPHIA

PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,

No. 28 North Seventh street.

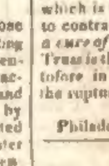
MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.

nov. 28—6m

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

may 4—ruf

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

☞ The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all *Trusses* heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1829—only

REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan. 9—3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficient by proved from the fact that they have now been in use for several years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even when their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.

jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street. jan. 9—3m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

TO MANUFACTURE

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues building of Cotton Machinery of every description, the latest and most approved plans now in use. Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines, Powerlooms for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Drill, Denim, Dusk, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards, improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and stripping Machines of the latest improved plans, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Paper Mills, Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at the lowest prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be carefully received, and promptly attended to.

feb 20—6m*

ONLY $6 FOR $20,0

IF you buy you tickets of N. CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1830, to be drawn on Friday, the 26th of March, four number lottery—will be drawn hastily.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	
1	10,000	20	
1	4,000	46	
1	2,500	46	
3	2,000	48	
1	1,180	40	
3	1,000	92	
3	500	92	
4	300	920	
10	200	8280	

Price of tickets only $6, halves 3, quarters 1 75 cents.

N. Canfield & Co. will sell Managers shares as cheap or cheaper than any other office in city.

For capitals and prompt payment, apply at office. mar

PHOENIX FOUNDRY

Corner of Chesnut and Orange

WILMINGTON, DEL

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS of all kinds, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, large hammers, cylinders, couplings boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, hinges, and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, cranks and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn and will be done upon terms as reasonable as any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order. All gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Cards furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m

G. W. CARPENTER

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVER

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the cure of diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in every instance where they are freely used, increase the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over all other preparations, its action being of a tonic, sedative, and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also settles the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and safe medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of syrup or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine into disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to place before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of the Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparative as it can be made from the fresh plant, and has considerably improved by the tonic and other Medicines which have been selected and Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street.

For sale as above, Conc. Fluid Ext. Solidified Copaiba, Saratoga Powders, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of popular Chemicals. jan

SIXTY THOUSAND P

NEW ENGLAND BOOTS AND making a complete assortment.

Also, an extensive variety of city work offered for sale by the package or dozen, at Market street, by J. & W.

N. B. Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine the above stock, as it will be sold on favorable terms.

Superior Cast Steel Edge

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Co. Lennox Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Shoemakers', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. &c. of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

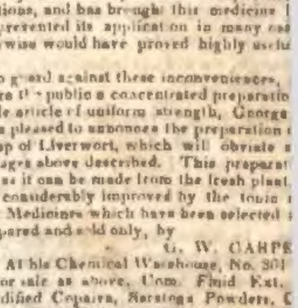
Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, by LESLEY & MERE

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

THE FEMALE'S SPE

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED

THIS Medicine, the never failing which can be proved by references to the greatest respectability in the city, can also be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where applications made *either by letter* or personally.



REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Store from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 52 FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door from street, where he hopes to meet the patronage of friends and the public.

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Second street, a variety of Books, Paper, &c. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, in a superior style as above, or at the Blank Book Manufactory, 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above. sept. 20—6m